The Mining Journal
RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 842.—Vol. XXI.] LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1851. [Price 6d.

PURSUANT to a DECREE of the HIGH COURT of CHANCERY, made in a cause of BIRCH *v.* PRICE, with the approbation of Sir William Horne, one of the Masters of the said court, peremptorily, by Mr. JOHNSON, on Friday, the 24th day of October next, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, at the Wynnstay Arms Hotel, in WREXHAM, in the county of DENBIGH, in one lot, the FREEHOLD ESTATE, consisting of PLAS MOSTYN FARM, COLLIERIES, and MINERALS of COAL and IRONSTONE, situate in the said parish of Wrexham.

Particulars may be had gratis, in London, at the said Master's Chambers, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane; Mr. N. C. Milne, solicitor, Harcourt-buildings, Temple; of Messrs. Hughes, Fairfoot, and Webb, solicitors, Clement's Inn; and in the country, of Mr. Jones, solicitor, Brynhyfryd, Ruthin; and Mr. Robert Humphreys Jones, solicitor, Wrexham; at the place of sale; and the principal inns in Ruabon, Liverpool, Manchester, Chester, Shrewsbury, Wolverhampton, and Birmingham.

Valuable FREEHOLD ESTATES, FARMS, and COLLIERIES, in the parishes of RUABON and ERBISTOCK, DENBIGHSHIRE, and CONTIGUOUS FARMS, in the parishes of ELLESMERE and ST. MARTIN, SHROPSHIRE.

MR. JOHNSON will SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Wynnstay Arms Hotel, WREXHAM, on Thursday, the 23d day of October, 1851 (unless previously disposed of by private contract, of which due notice will be given), precisely at Three o'clock in the afternoon, all that valuable ESTATE, called

PENYLAN,

situate in the parishes of RUABON and ERBISTOCK, in the county of DENBIGH, and ELLESMERE and ST. MARTIN, in the county of SALOP, containing upwards of 1600 acres of land, divided into compact farms, and let to respectable tenants, at rentals realising nearly £2000 per annum.

And also several very valuable COLLIERIES and MINES of COAL and IRONSTONE, now in full operation, and producing large royalties.

Also, the TITHE RENT CHARGES, payable out of the several townships of Cristionydd Kenrick, Dinhinlle-issa and Dinhinlle-ucha, in the said parish of Ruabon, which produce an annual rental of £307.

PART of the ESTATE, comprising the MANSION, delightfully situated, on the banks of the River Dee, celebrated for its salmon and trout fishing, within three miles of Ruabon Railway Station, and commanding the most beautiful views, and is suitable for the residence of a family of the first respectability, with the park, extensive woods and covers, abounding with game, together with several farms adjoining, and containing, in a ring fence, about 1100 acres, will be OFFERED FOR SALE in ONE LOT. The remainder of the FARMS, COLLIERIES, and TITHES, will be OFFERED FOR SALE in SEVERAL LOTS.

The Estate is in the midst of a sporting country, and is immediately adjoining the lands and park of Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart., whose kennels are contiguous, and presents an opportunity for the investment of capital rarely to be met with.

Maps and particulars may be had of Daniel Smith Bockett, Esq., solicitor, 60, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London; of Messrs. Duncan, Squarey, and Duncan, solicitors, Exchange-buildings, Liverpool; of Wm. Wood, Esq., solicitor, 18, Cooper-street, Manchester; at the principal hotels in Manchester, Liverpool, Chester, Ruabon, Shrewsbury, and Birmingham; of the auctioneer, in Wrexham; and of Mr. H. Jones, solicitor, Wrexham.

TO RAILWAY CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

The whole of the RAILWAY PLANT, &c., at and near the SHALFORD STATION, on the Guildford, Reading, and Reigate Railway.

MR. LOMAS has received instructions from E. Henfrey, Esq., TO SELL, BY AUCTION, at SHALFORD, on Friday, the 24th October, 1851, at Eleven o'clock, the very extensive and valuable

RAILWAY PLANT:

Part of which is at STONEBRIDGE WHARF, on the Wey and Arun Canal, and the remainder on the line near the SHALFORD STATION, and comprises

250 EARTH WAGGONS, in excellent condition, with wrought and cast-iron wheels.

400 BARROWS, of which 150 are new; about 200 tons of contractors' rails, and a large quantity of wrought and cast-iron; a large assortment of blacksmiths' tools, nearly new; a quantity of excavating implements, pile engines, chains, crabs, blocks, a superior timber carriage, stone carts, stone truck, single and double horse carts, weighing machine, corn mill, superior harness, complete, for nine horses, quantity of useful timber, office fittings, and a variety of miscellaneous articles, too numerous for an advertisement.—Full descriptive catalogues may be had five days' previous to the sale, at the office of H. V. Lomas, auctioneer, 19, North-street, Guildford, Surrey.

The waggons and rails will be offered in lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

N.B.—There is a communication both by rail and canal to the River Thames from the place of sale.

GLAMORGANSHIRE—SALE of Valuable FREEHOLD ESTATES and MINERALS.

MR. THOMAS THOMAS will SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Castle Hotel, NEATH, on Wednesday, the 29th of October, 1851, between the hours of Twelve at noon and Two o'clock in the afternoon, unless previously disposed of by private contract (of which due notice will be given), in such lots and subject to such conditions of sale as will then be produced, the following valuable and improvable

FREEHOLD ESTATES—viz:

The FARMS of MAESMELIN and PANT-Y-SHANEL, with the COTTAGES thereon and WOODLAND adjoining, containing altogether about 131A.

PENTWIN, containing about 47A. 0o. 29P.

A MOIETY of the FARM of NOYADD WEN, and the WOODLAND adjoining, containing altogether about 65 acres, all of which are in the parish of Cadoxton-juxta-Neath; and all MINES and MINERALS under a part, containing upwards of 200 acres, of the GLANBRANE ESTATE, situate in the parish of Llansamlet.

Particulars and plans are in preparation, and will shortly be ready for delivery.

Further particulars may be obtained of Messrs. Llewellyn and Randall, solicitors, Neath; or of the auctioneer, West of England Insurance Office, Neath, who will, on being applied to, give every facility for viewing the property.

MINING PROPERTY, situated in the parish of LLANIDLOES, in the county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES.

TO BE SOLD, BY TENDER, the MONTGOMERY (formerly Nantmelyn) LEAD AND COPPER MINE, together with the splendid NEW and RECENTLY-ERECTED MACHINERY—comprising

1 46-ft. wheel	1 door piece and windbore
2 balance bobs	120 fms. capstan rope
1 main ditto	3 jigging hutches
320 fms. flat iron rods	2 buddles
1 20-ft. wheel and crushing mill	1 iron machine kibble
10 fms. 9-inch pumps	200 fms. tram rails
10 fms. 8-in. ditto	30 fms. ladders
1 working barrel	4 tram waggons
1 capstan and shears	1 stamps axle

and a large quantity of materials, smiths' tools, &c. &c.

Application to view the mine, &c., to be made to Capt. Michael Barbery, Plynlimmon, Rhayader, South Wales.

*** Tenders for the above receivable until the 15th proximo, to be addressed to me, at 32, New Church-street, Bermondsey, London. J. N. EDWARDS, Secretary.

September 26, 1851.

TO MINE PROPRIETORS.—TO BE SOLD, at TOMANTOUL, BANFFSHIRE, a very superior CRUSHING MILL; the water-wheel is entirely of cast-iron, 24-feet diameter, 4-feet breast, and overshot. The spur wheel is 7 feet diameter, and with the axles, pinions, &c., very strong, and capable of driving any additional machinery the water-wheel can propel. The crushing cylinders are 2½ feet long, the upper pair 2 feet diameter, and the lower 20 inches. The framing is strong, and of the best rock elm. Compound levers are attached to each pair of cylinders, affording any power that may be required at will. The machinery is of the best quality as to materials, strength, and workmanship; and, being under cover, is as good as when put up, having never required any repairs. The machinery may be shipped at Kingston-port, Garmouth, or Port Gordon, on the Moray Frith, to which there are good roads.

Applications for purchase may be made to James Burgess, mining engineer, 49, Cumberland-row, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

WALL'S-END COLLIERY.—TO BE LET, and entered upon on or after the 28th day of September next, for such a term of years as may be agreed upon, all that CURRENT-GOING COLLIERY, well-known by the name of WALL'S-END COLLIERY, at present held by Messrs. Archbold and partners, under lease from the Dean and Chapter of Durham, comprising the COAL MINES under the whole of the lands belonging to the said Dean and Chapter, in the township of WALL'S-END, in the county of NORTHUMBERLAND.

The Low Main Seam, which has been sunk to at a depth of 22 fathoms below the Benham Seam, and the Beaumont Seam, which has been bored to at a further depth of 23 fathoms, remain untouched throughout the Royalty. The Low Main Seam, in the royalty next adjoining, is of good quality, and is worked for gas purposes.

The Benham Seam supplies the vend of the existing colliery. The colliery is contiguous to, and has shipping berths on, the River Tyne.

Plans of the workings of the colliery, and further particulars, may be known on application to Mr. E. F. Boyd, Urpeth Colliery, near Chester-le-street; or at the offices of the Registrar of the Dean and Chapter of Durham, 28, South Bailey, Durham.—July 2.

STONE COAL COLLIERY.—TO BE SOLD, OR LET, a first rate ANTHRACITE COLLIERY, situated in CARMARTHENSHIRE, within a few miles of the port of Llanelly, and having a railway from the pit to the port. The taking comprises above 700 acres of the best coal, and includes all the coal and ironstone measures of the district. The vein at present in work is well-known and highly-esteemed in the London and principal markets. The colliery is in the highest order, and has established a valuable connection. The plant and materials are so complete, that a purchaser may work without any further preliminary outlay. The vein in work is of the most superior quality, and is fast being exhausted in the district, which renders this extensive taking (of which but very few acres have as yet been worked) of a high prospective value. The colliery at present is capable of working 100 tons per diem, which may be easily doubled. The property will be found well worth the attention of capitalists as a colliery or future iron-work.

For further particulars apply to T. W. Lawford, Esq., solicitor, Tirydail, near Llandilo.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, of 4, KING-STREET, CHEAPSIDE, MINING BROKER, OFFERS his best SERVICES to CAPITALISTS for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINING SHARES, and transacts business only for principals.

Mr. Crofts has FOR SALE SHARES in the following MINES:—Devon Great Burra Burra, Wheal Arthur, Wheal Golden, Bronfloyd, Wheal Langford, Bodmin Wheal Mary, Calstock United Mines, Wheal Zion, Okel, Tor, South Tamar, East Tamar, Bodmin Consols, Warleggan, Wheal Lovell, North Fowey Consols, Calstock Consols, Holmbush, &c., and can PROCURE or SELL SHARES in all DIVIDEND MINES.

The increased capital thrown into the market by the payment of the last quarter's dividends and Government Stocks, having produced a considerable movement in mining shares, early purchases, in order to avail of moderate prices, are recommended. Mr. Crofts will (confidentially) give an opinion of the value of any mine within his knowledge, either personally or by letter.—Dated Oct. 11, 1851.

MR. EVAN HOPKINS, C.E., F.G.S.,

OFFICE,—13, AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON.

Mr. HOPKINS'S OFFICE is SUPPLIED with PLANS and SECTIONS of the principal MINES in the UNITED KINGDOM.—The REPORTS, and all essential particulars, are faithfully and regularly RECORDED; these, together with possessing a thorough practical knowledge of the business in all its details, and being ENTIRELY FREE FROM SHARE DEALING, renders the office a proper, and as yet the only, place where DISINTERESTED INFORMATION can be OBTAINED.

The object of the office is to communicate information on all subjects connected with General Science—on Mineral Properties in all parts of the world—to protect legitimate Mining—to see justice done to the Capitalists and Property, and to point out the necessity of placing such speculations in the hands of responsible business men. Capitalists, will, therefore, have themselves to blame, if they allow their property or capital to be wasted by jobbing and inefficient managers.

*** Annual clients are regularly supplied with every information that may be required on home and foreign speculations.

GENERAL MINING OFFICES, 23, *Threadneedle-street, London.*

MR. JOSEPH JAMES REYNOLDS, late of CAMBORNE, CORNWALL, begs to inform his friends and the public that he has COMMENCED BUSINESS as a MINING and GENERAL AGENT at the above office, and trusts, by paying a due regard to the welfare of his clients, that he will at all times merit their confidence. Having been connected with the management of mines in the most productive districts of Cornwall upwards of twenty years, and being in communication with some of the most respectable agents in the mining districts, Mr. Reynolds will be enabled at all times to furnish such information as may be relied on.

Mr. Reynolds has SHARES in the following MINES FOR SALE:—

Carvannall	East Pool	West Wheal Seton
West Basset	Cook's Kitchen	Wheal Seton
West Stray Park	East Wheal Frances	Millpool
Pendarves & St. Aubyn	Great Wheal Baddern	Daren
South Condurrow	West Wheal Virgin	Great Wheal Sheba
Wheal Unity	Wheal Lovel	North Tolgus
Wheal Gill	North Fowey Consols	Cefn Gwyn
Sydney Godolphin	Wheal Susan	Molland
Rocks and Treverbyn	Merllyn Wh. Enys	Black Craig and Craigton

Many of the mines referred to in the above list are well worthy the attention of capitalists.

And is a BUYER in the following MINES:—Spearne Consols, Treleigh Consols, and Wheal Zion.

J. J. REYNOLDS will carry on business upon COMMISSION ONLY, making no intermediate price between buyers and sellers, and will be ready at all times to introduce the buyer and seller of any shares to each other.—Office hours Ten to Four.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO., in order to avoid the complicated and indefinite system of CALLS for working or proving mines, consider that a better and more satisfactory one will be found in offering the public those chiefly in which the machinery and underground work required to bring them into a state of profit has been completed and paid for.

In mines thus far advanced, it will be obvious that as there will be no risk, so there can be no necessity for calls—the speculative part of the adventure having been gone through; and in this way capitalists will be enabled to invest with the certainty of immediate returns.

Mr. MATTHEW FRANCIS takes leave to announce, that he has several THOUSANDS of POUNDS WORTH of SHARES to DISPOSE OF, which, at the selling price, give a profit of from £20 to £40 per cent.

*** Offices, No. 7, John-street, Adelphi, London.

MINING INVESTMENT.—T. FULLER AND CO., No. 51, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, beg respectfully to inform the public that they are in a position to BUY and SELL in all the DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES, which upon present purchase will pay from 15 to 25 per cent., and have on hand Bedford United, Devon Great Consols, Mary Ann, Trelawny, West Caradon, Great Wheal Friendship and Venton, Boringdon Park, Wheal Catherine, Franco, Zion. Also shares in Wheal Williams—this is a continuation of the Devon Great Consols, and embracing several of the same lodes; also Devon Consols North—this adjoins the latter, which, with £1 paid, are marketable at £300, and paying £48 per annum in dividends.—Every information given, either personally or by letter.—Office hours from Ten to Four.

MESSRS. FENTON AND CO. have REMOVED to No. 5, ADAM'S-COURT, OLD BROAD-STREET.—Offices of Wheal Arthur, Prael Consols, East Wheal Reeth, &c.—Oct. 11, 1851.

MR. GEO. CARNE, DEALER IN STOCKS AND SHARES, 28, *THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.*

MR. JOHN DAVIES, MINING SHAREBROKER, *No. 38, TOWER-BUILDINGS, TOWER-GARDEN, LIVERPOOL.*

MR. ALFRED SENIOR MERRY, DEALER IN COBALT AND NICKEL ORES, AND ASSAYER IN GENERAL.—Address: *LEE-CRESCENT, BIRMINGHAM.*

MINING OFFICES, REDRUTH.—JOHN ROBERT PIKE, GENERAL SHAREBROKER (on Commission only), being resident in the centre of the Mining district, POSSESSES great FACILITIES in the DISPOSAL OF or PURCHASING SHARES, INSPECTING MINES, &c., on the most moderate and honourable terms.

MR. JOHN PHILLIPS, MINERAL SURVEYOR AND MINE MANAGER, MARGARET-STREET, NORTH ADELAIDE, in the province of SOUTH AUSTRALIA, after three years' residence and two years' exploration in the colony, RESERVES his EXPERIENCE for BRITISH CAPITAL: awaiting the result of this advertisement in a suitable remuneration for past time and future services.

REMOVAL—104, *Bishopsgate-street-within.*

MR. PEET, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL SHARE BROKER, has REMOVED to the ABOVE CONVENIENT OFFICES. The same attention paid as hitherto to all MINING BUSINESS of legitimate character; and in thanking his friends for former commissions, he solicits a continuance of their kind support.—Offices of Wheal May, Pentire Glaze and Pentire United Mines, Devons Consols West, and Wheal Hamlyn.—The strictest confidence observed in all transactions, and the registry of shares will be free, unless a sale or purchase takes place.

MOLYNEUX & CO., MINE AGENTS, No. 34, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, have SHARES ON SALE in DIVIDEND-PAYING and OTHER MINES, which will ensure to CAPITALISTS the safest and most unexceptionable investment.

*** Offices of the Wheal Langford and Baring United Mining Company, and Trebell Consols Mining Company, No. 34, Threadneedle-street.

MR. THOMAS JORDAN, METAL BROKER, No. 75, OLD BROAD-STREET, CITY, exclusive AGENT for one of the BEST MAKERS of HAMMERED IRON, for MARINE, LOCOMOTIVE, and other ENGINES. Also AGENT for the SALE of SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE and WELSH BAR, BOLT and BOILER PLATE IRON, in all its varieties.

The Proprietors of Lead and Copper Mines in Devon, Cornwall, Wales, &c., will find great advantage in the quality and cheapness of the Iron they require, by seeking quotations through the Advertiser.

MINING, AUCTION, AND GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE, No. 3, GEORGE-YARD, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON.

Messrs. TREDINNICK & CO. beg to inform their Friends and the Public that they continue to TRANSACT EVERY DESCRIPTION of MINING AGENCY BUSINESS, and have ON SALE SHARES in most of the DIVIDEND MINES in CORNWALL, DEVON, and WALES, as well as those on the eve of paying, and situate in the best mining districts.—Loans and Money Matters in general negociated; Mines Inspected, and Reports obtained from practical agents, and every information affecting the market value of mining property afforded gratuitously.

REGISTRY FOR THE SALE AND PURCHASE OF MINING SHARES.

DURRANT & CO., MINING SHAREBROKERS, 58, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON.

Beg to draw the attention of Capitalists to their REGISTRY for the SALE and PURCHASE of SHARES.

Shares for Disposal.		
Devon Great Consols	Wheal Mary Ann	South Caradon
Carn Brea	Wellingtons	Great Wheal Sheba
West Caradon	West Buller	Treviskey
Trelawny	Tolgus	Bedford United

N.B.—Statistical information furnished on British and Foreign Mines.—No Charge made for the registration of shares unless business be transacted.

TESTIMONIAL TO MICHAEL WILLIAMS, Esq.—The Committee beg to announce that subscriptions may be paid to the East Cornwall Bank, at Liskeard and Bodmin; the Cornish Bank, Truro, Redruth, and Falmouth; Messrs. Bolithos, bankers, Penzance and St. Ives; Mr. Carne's Bank, Penzance; or to either of the following gentlemen—viz.: Mr. H. Grylls (the Treasurer), Redruth; Mr. R. Pearce, Penzance; Mr. S. James, St. Just; Mr. R. R. Michell, Marazion; Capt. Thomas Richards, Foundry House, Hayle; Mr. R. H. Pike, Camborne; Mr. W. Burgess, Illogan; Mr. Pryor, Town-hall, Redruth; Mr. Little, Redruth; Mr. E. H. Hawke, Tolgullis, St. Day; Mr. H. Pearce, Royal Hotel, Truro; Mr. R. R. Broad, Falmouth; Mr. J. Moreom, St. Austell; and Mr. Field, Mining Exchange, London.

No subscription to exceed Five Shillings. Any smaller sum will be received. The list to be closed on the 29th November.

THOMAS GARLAND,
Redruth, Oct. 9, 1851. Hon. Secretary to the Committee.

MINING PROPERTY.—Mr. HERRON has SHARES in the best DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES FOR SALE, and which will give the purchaser 15 to 20 per cent. for the outlay. Amongst others are the following:—

East Wheal Rose	Alfred Consols	Trehane
Devon Great Consols	Lewis	Cobre
Treviskey	Bryntail	St. John del Rey
West Caradon	Wheal Margaret	Condurrow
Tremayne	Botallack	West Providence
South Tolgus	Levant	Mary Ann

And has also FOR SALE SHARES in MINES having a PROMISING APPEARANCE, and affording greater range for speculation, such as—

Kilbricken	Garrig	Trennack & Bossence
West Alfred Consols	West Towan	East Buller
South Tamar	East Wheal Reeth	Treleigh
Merilyn	St. Aubyn & Gi[illegible]lls	North Downs

Mining Offices, 33, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

SHARES FOR SALE in the following MINES:—

Levant	United Mines (Gwennap)	Providence Mines
Wheal Reeth	West Alfred Consols	Great Work
Balleswidden	Wheal Franco	Wheal Henry
Spearne Consols	West Wheal Towan	Lelant Consols
Wheal Margaret	Trahane	&c. &c.

B. P. BATTEN, 1, Crown-court, Old Broad-street, London.

TO GOLD MINING COMPANIES.—A Gentleman, of considerable experience in the treatment of gold, and who has several inventions of his own applicable thereto, is in WANT of an ENGAGEMENT to SUPERINTEND the WORKS. The Advertiser having made the subject his study, renders his engagement peculiarly desirable by any of the newly-projected companies, as he can, as before, undertake their entire management.—Letters to be addressed to "W. R.," at the office of the *Mining Journal*, 26, Fleet-street, London.

WANTED,—A LOAM MOULDER, as working Foreman, in an IRON FOUNDRY in one of the MIDLAND COUNTIES, who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches. Salary, £100 a year.—Applications, with testimonials (post-paid), to be addressed "T. W.," at the office of the *Mining Journal*, 26, Fleet-street, London.

WANTED,—ARSENICAL PYRITES, containing not less than 2½ per cent. of copper, and from 33 per cent. of arsenic. Those having such at their disposal, can communicate with "B.," at the office of the *Mining Journal*, 26, Fleet-street, London.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,—IRON PYRITES, containing from 2½ to 3 per cent. of copper, and not less than 35 per cent. of sulphur—upwards of 50 tons per month will be required.—Address (post-paid) to "F. F.," Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-street, London.

CRUDE BARYTES, of an excellent quality and colour, can be OBTAINED on REASONABLE TERMS, by applying to Bennett, Justice, & Co., Derreenlaman Mine, Ballydehob, county Cork. Samples will be sent free of cost to any merchants or manufacturers who require them.—Dated Sept. 30, 1851.

TENDERS will be RECEIVED by Capt. H. F. STEPHENS, at his office, WADEBRIDGE, until Saturday, the 18th inst., for a 50-inch CONDENSING PUMPING ENGINE, to be delivered at PENHALE MINE, agreeably to a specification, to be seen at the above office.—For further particulars apply to Mr. Joseph Loam, engineer, Liskeard.—Wadebridge, Oct. 6, 1851.

CALSTOCK UNITED MINES.—WANTED, for these MINES, a SECOND-HAND STEAM-ENGINE, from 40 to 50-inch cylinder, capable of pumping, crushing, and drawing. Price and particulars may be forwarded to the purser, Mr. Frederick Cleverton, solicitor, Plymouth; or to the Secretary, Mr. Geo. Carne, at the Company's offices, 28, Threadneedle-street, London.

PROPOSED NEW VINEGAR MANUFACTORY,—AS A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.—Some important CHEMICAL IMPROVEMENTS having been lately made and rigidly tested in the MANUFACTURE of VINEGAR, the Inventor and Proprietor—who has had 30 years' practical experience in the business—wishes to TREAT with a CAPITALIST or COMPANY, for the purpose of MANUFACTURING the ARTICLE on an extensive scale, from which a handsome dividend can be realised, without the slightest risk, and so pure and exquisite a vinegar produced, that it cannot fail to command a ready sale.—Letters addressed to "A. A.," care of Mr. Chas. Jarvis, 38, Great Castle-street, Regent-street, London, will open a correspondence.

TO CAPITALISTS.—ON SALE, SHARES in the best DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES, to pay the buyer from £15 to £20 per cent. per annum, and SHARES in INSURANCE and other JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES, to pay the buyer £5 per cent. per annum and upwards.—Apply to James S. Tripp and Co., Lombard-street Chambers, 33, Clement's-lane, City.

AVE-MARIA GOLD QUARTZ MINE,—DISTRICT of MARIPOSA, CALIFORNIA.—Applications for shares in this mine are to be made at the offices of the Association, 114, Bishopsgate-street-within (where all particulars may be had); and at the offices of Messrs. Watson and Quell, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill.

CEFN GWYN SILVER-LEAD MINES.—Notice is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in these Mines will be HELD at the George and Vulture Tavern, Cornhill, on Monday, the 13th inst., at Two o'clock precisely.—October, 2, 1851. JOHN BOWES, Secretary.

CHYPRASE CONSOLS TIN AND COPPER MINE.—NOTICE.—The COMMITTEE of CHYPRASE CONSOLS MINING COMPANY deem it advisable to inform PARTIES connected with MINING PROPERTIES, that the SHARE LIST will CONTINUE OPEN for a SHORT TIME longer, after which it will finally close. Therefore, immediate application for the remaining shares is absolutely necessary. Applications for shares to be made to Mr. Thomas Lewis, 17, New Meeting-street, Birmingham, Purser to the Company.

ASSAY OFFICE AND LABORATORY, 23, HAWLEY-ROAD, KENTISH TOWN—conducted by Mr. MITCHELL, F.C.S., author of "Manual of Practical Assaying," &c.—Mr. MITCHELL begs to inform the Mining and Manufacturing Public, and Bullion and Metal brokers generally, that he continues to conduct ASSAYS and ANALYSES of MINERALS, METALS, SOILS, and FURNACE and all other MANUFACTURING PRODUCTS.—ADVICE to PATENTEES and MANUFACTURERS on all MATTERS involving a knowledge of Chemistry.

INSTRUCTION, as usual, in ASSAYING, ANALYSIS, and METALLURGICAL and MANUFACTURING CHEMISTRY.—23, Hawley-road, Kentish Town.

BICKFORD'S PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—The Patentees of the ORIGINAL, and only real, SAFETY FUSE, beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons concerned in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE *has now a thread wrought into its centre*, which being patent right, infallibly *distinguishes it from all imitations*, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder. The Safety Fuse is now protected by a Second Patent, and manufactured by greatly improved machinery. BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, Camborne, Cornwall.

STIRLING'S PATENT YELLOW METALS—Adapted for SHEATHING, BOLT STAVES, BOLT NAILS, DECK NAILS, as reported on by the late Mr. Owen, Supervisor of Metals to the Admiralty; also for PROPELLERS, FRAMEWORK SCREWS, PISTONS, CYLINDERS, COCKS (particularly where there is exposure to corrosion), RAILWAY CARRIAGE AXLE BEARINGS, and for all machinery subject to friction. AGENTS.

Messrs. JOHNSON, 166, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.

Applications for licenses and other information to be addressed to the undersigned. ALFRED BARRETT, Bishopsgate Foundry, Skinner-street.

TO THE MINING AND SHIPPING INTERESTS.

WIRE AND HEMP ROPES,—MANUFACTURED under PATENT GRANTED to JAMES B. WILSON,

HAYDOCK ROPE-WORKS, NEAR WARRINGTON.

Applicable to SHIPPING, INCLINED PLANES, MINES, COLLIERIES, &c.; as also to WIRE CABLES for SUBMARINE, OVERLAND, and UNDERLAND TELEGRAPHS.

Sizes, with comparative weights and strength, as also price per cwt. or farthing, may be obtained on application to the patentee.

All sizes of wire strands, railway signal lines, flat and round copper rope, lightning conductors, window sash lines, &c.—Warrington, July 5, 1851.

PROGRESS OF GAS LIGHTING AND HEATING.

On Thursday evening last, at the Westminister Literary and Scientific Institution, Great Smith-street, Mr. Gore delivered a lecture on this interesting subject, under the auspices of the Gas Fitters' Association, some few months since organised in a portion of the premises of the Royal Polytechnic Institution, Regent-street. The lecturer commenced by describing the chemical action in the production of light and heat; and the difference in the combustion of solid fuel and gas for heating purposes. However different the warming apparatus must necessarily be, the same products of combustion were given off—carbonic acid and vapour of water; and Mr. Gore described by a diagram, the evils which in this country arose from a general opposition to good and efficient ventilation. It was generally, but very erroneously, supposed that a dry atmosphere was healthy, and it appeared a constant endeavour, to exclude all currents of fresh air from apartments by sand bags, list, and other similar appliances. Dr. Arnott's German, and other black iron stoves, whether for the consumption of solid fuel or gas, were injurious by depriving the air of its moisture, or the proper portion of water in vapour, which renders the air fit for respiration; and it was, therefore, necessary in employing gas for heating purposes, that some other arrangement should be adopted. He then described Edwards's gas-stove, which consisted of a conical cylinder of fire-clay, pierced with innumerable fine orifices, through which the gas flowed in minute streams, which, when ignited, produced a solid cylinder of flame; a hollow cylinder also of fire-brick was placed over this, which could be raised to any reasonable temperature without depriving the air of its moisture, the products of combustion being carried away by any convenient means. Apartments ought not to be heated above 60° or 70° Fahr. He was satisfied it was the general absence of good ventilation which prevented the more extended adoption of gas in private houses, and he should be happy to see the latter more general, because he was sure it would insure the former.

A case was supposed of the occupier of an apartment having for years probably been content with a couple of mould candles, all at once putting up a three burner chandelier, without any alteration in ventilating arrangements, forgetting that those burners were consuming as much oxygen as 21 candles, equal to the breathing of 12 persons in the room. The occupant soon felt nausea and headache, and all the symptoms usual on breathing a vitiated atmosphere, and immediately condemned the gas as being impure, while it was the fault of the party himself, in not providing for the escape of the noxious products of combustion. Mr. Gore then showed how all gas burners might be made subservient to ventilation, by having a chimney to carry the vapours into the atmosphere with a deflector at the eduction terminus, to prevent return currents of air. He instanced the chapel in the Blackfriars-road, which had been found most difficult to ventilate without injurious draughts; by placing a circle of burners at the bottom of a chimney in the centre of the dome, the whole surrounded with a polished surface, such as tin, leaving an annular space between, the ventilation was rendered perfect, while the whole of the light was made subservient to the illumination of the chapel. The lecturer then described several models for the application of gas for heating purposes in lieu of solid fuel, for domestic use, in the workshop, the laboratory, &c. The first was an ironing stove, by which 24 irons could be heated in 15 minutes, and kept at a regular temperature for any length of time, at a trifling cost, and the faces of the irons kept constantly bright. An instance was mentioned, that of the prison at Wakefield, in Yorkshire, where coke fires were used in the laundry, and the women employed in a few months were constantly laid up in the infirmary. The governor had introduced the gas-stove, which enclosed in a wooden frame open at top to the atmosphere, with shutters sliding up and down to get at the irons, kept the apartment perfectly healthy, and the experiment was successful. A box-iron was also shown, which by a flexible tube and a few gas jets inside answered all the purposes of the iron heater, much more agreeable and at a trifling expense. A burner for the use of the blow-pipe is a very simple invention; it consists of three fine jets of gas in a line, at one end of which is a small tube pointing directly into the flame, and which, by a screw, can be regulated as to distance, for the employment severally of either the oxidising or the reducing flame. By inserting the end of a common blow-pipe into this tube a firm and steady hold is obtained, and the manipulation much more perfect than by the old method without support. A model of a warm bath was shown and described, which could be heated by gas to 100° or 110° in an incredibly short time, kept at that heat as long as required, and no more fuel employed than was absolutely necessary. A stove for the soldering shop, for braziers and tinners, is another most efficient invention among the many which the Gas Fitters' Association has been the means of developing It consists of a cast-iron stove of the usual form, with an opening in front. having inside several rows of minute jets; on these are laid a bed of small pieces of pumice stone, which in a few minutes become heated to redness; above them is a grating, on which is laid another bed of pumice, taking up all the superfluous heat from below, and between these the soldering irons are placed, where they soon become of the requisite heat. There was also a coffee roaster for domestic use, by which Mr. Gore said we might equal the French or the Germans in giving the true *aroma* to this important beverage; an an ingenious apparatus for keeping glue, wax, or other such substances in a melted state, at a uniform temperature, ready on the work bench for use. Mr. Gore summed up the various details of this, and a former lecture delivered on the previous Thursday, from which we infer the use of gas is yet but in its infancy, and that by its extended application to many objects not yet contemplated—for lighting, heating, and ventilating, great advantages will ensue; the most important of all being the increased purity of the atmosphere of our apartments and public buildings, and consequent preservation of the public health.

"CYCLOPÆDIA OF THE USEFUL ARTS."—Among the numerous publications which are continually issuing from the press, either in a complete form or periodically, there are none perhaps generally of a more instructive and edifying nature than those of the cyclopædian character, when the contents are carefully collated, and the descriptions and elucidations founded on well-authenticated information. At a time like the present, when the numerous discoveries of the nineteenth century are being perfected, and made subservient to the requirements of science in chemistry, mechanics, commerce, agriculture, and domestic application, there is not a work tending more to the spread of general information than a well got up cyclopædia. We have before us the first two parts of such a publication, edited by Mr. Charles Tomlinson, and published by Mr. G. Virtue, London and New York; and judging from these as a specimen of what the work will be when completed, they hold out every promise that a volume of first-rate excellence will be produced. It is entitled a "Cyclopædia of the Useful Arts; Mechanical and Chemical, Manufactures, Mining, and Engineering," containing beautifully-executed views of the interior and exterior of the building erected for the Great Industrial Exhibition of 1851, as also engravings and descriptions of the most important mechanical inventions and machines, submitted for public inspection in that magnificent structure. This, in addition to its general merits, will render it a permanent record of the highest efforts and most valuable productions of the mechanical and scientific genius of every country in the civilised world. The illustrations in the first two parts consist of finely-executed engraved views of the Britannia Bridge, the Bell Rock Lighthouse, and the exterior of the Great Exhibition, with well-finished wood-cuts throughout, where a diagram is necessary to facilitate the comprehension of any mechanical, engineering, or other subject. The paper and type are of an unexceptionable quality, and the work bids fair to be one of unusual interest, which is highly deserving of public patronage.

MINERAL SPECULATIONS IN SCOTLAND.—For the last two or three months that tract of country to the south of Falkirk, comprising chiefly the parish of Muiravonside and the high grounds of the parish of Falkirk, has been subjected to a very careful and extensive search for minerals. There being a prospect of the exhaustion, at no very remote period, of the ironstone in the Airdrie district, the ironmasters there are finding it expedient to explore the minerals in other localities with a view to a future supply—in one case going even so far as the county of Fife; and they are accordingly directing their attention to the locality of Falkirk, in which the black-band, clay-band, and ball ironstone have already been worked, but only to a very limited extent. Leases have accordingly been entered into with the proprietors in the district by a number of well-known houses. The minerals in one piece of land have been let within the present week at a rent of 1000*l.* a year and a lordship. The unfertile moorlands are thus in a fair way of being at a premium shortly. Everything, however, will depend upon the result of the search now going on. It has not yet been prosecuted long enough to afford any idea of the probable issue, but we believe that, within the last few days, black-band of considerable thickness has been discovered by a firm who have lately been very fortunate in their mining adventures.—*Falkirk Herald.*

A few weeks since there arrived from the north of Germany the model of a ship whose propulsion is effected by means of a treadmill, useful for canals and lakes, and is the invention of Mr. Hartwig Von Blucher, inventor of the iron roller. An improvement, which prevents the sinking of the above-described vessel, has been applied—viz.: a double bottom, into which the water penetrates at first if the ship gets damaged. An iron tube is laid down on the lower part of it, into which, the faster the ship goes, the faster the water runs from forward aft; and it may be let out of the tube when required by a cock affixed aft—thus saving the labour of the crew in pumping. The paddles are arranged on a new plan, and act on the water like the wings of a bird on the air, or the fins of a fish on the water.—For further particulars apply to the inventor, 30, Stockbridge-terrace, Vauxhall-road, London.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—A most efficient remedy for bile, indigestion, and debilitated constitutions. The extraordinary powers of this medicine in curing disorders of the stomach, bile, indigestion, and liver complaints are wonderful. Thousands, whose lives were a burden to them whilst suffering from these complaints, are now enjoying the best of health, by taking these invaluable pills, and now strongly recommend their use to others similarly afflicted. A few doses give relief, and a continuance of them for a short time effects a perfect cure. Persons whose constitutions have been weakened by long residence in hot climates cannot have a more certain remedy to restore them to robust health than Holloway's pills.—Sold by all druggists, and at Professor Holloway's establishment, 244, Strand, London.

Original Correspondence.

THE GERMAN SCHOOL OF GEOLOGY.—No. III.

BY DAVID MUSHET, ESQ.

SIR,—Mr. Faber's reply to my remarks gives me two reasons for surprise—first, that the German school actually teaches us geology, anything so inexplicably ridiculous as he represents it; and, secondly, that he himself not being a German, and, therefore, not bound to their traditions as his fatherland, but of our practical stock, should have adopted such extravagant chimeras. Had his countrymen indulged in similar speculations on the science of navigation, on the formation of slides and tumblers, and on the growth of corn, the American schooner would never have beaten the yacht squadron, Mr. Hobbs would not have picked Bramah's locks, nor would Mr. Cormick have completed the triple triumph by constructing the prize reaping machine. If Mr. Faber was not born in Germany, he certainly has been taught there, and a defence of his instructors is both natural and praiseworthy; but I trust he will now break through all cobwebs, and apply his talents to such an investigation of Nature as may bring forth practical fruits, worthy of his origin. As to the theory itself which he defends, that must be taken to his ingenious countryman, Mr. Palmer, for it has not a leg to stand on. By this time he has, doubtless, ascertained the truth of Mr. Hopkins's very pertinent remark, that "not a single instance has ever been found where we have been obliged to throw down water to cool the primary rocks." He has found that the fire-engines of Cornwall are not the fire-engines of insurance companies—neither gigantic gardeners' watering machines, but true pumps—*quasi*, pumps—for lifting the cold water which the depth of those rocks so abundantly supplies. Attention to these, and a few more facts, will lead him from error into a path where he may better emulate his own national achievements.

Before proceeding to detail, I cannot perceive that personality in my communication which Mr. Faber complains of. The force of my remarks is not directed against himself, but the originators of that school in which he admits himself to be only a humble disciple. When a gross absurdity is proposed, it is impossible to draw an impassable line between the authors and their thoughts. It is a person advances the thoughts which a person rebukes; and, except the allusion to his spectacles, I see nothing particular to Mr. Faber. I am absolutely ignorant whether he wears any—the figure being a common image to characterise those who habitually look through one medium; and as Mr. Faber is aware red is the tint of fire, he must consider my remark quite harmless, and, so far from personal, that I gave him full credit for being able to see Nature in her true colour, if he would only remove such impersonals from his eyes.

Hoping this little matter is satisfactorily settled, I will proceed to Mr. Faber's *facts* (?) But I must first premise I am far from considering the discussion of little practical value; on the contrary it is, in a practical light, of the highest importance. Truth is always practical; to assert it, and expose falsehood, is the greatest practical service a man can render to his species. The evil results of falsehood are infinite and incalculable, even when not immediately obvious; but, in the present case, if the surface of our globe had its origin in that awful incongruity of stupendous steams and stinks which are endured by the German school, what avails it to toil in studying the laws of a state of things of which we can form no conception, nor have any clue to its effects?—something so far out of our reach, that "whether the earth was detached from the sun or not, *matters little*"—a superlative of confusion, where every thing was irrevocably fixed by "cooling off" from a state of incandescence, so high in degree that we know nothing of it; for we cannot produce it even on the smallest particle of matter. Such a chaos we cannot even hope to unriddle. The most we can do is to give the old miner's formula in an improved shape, as—"Where it was, there it is." But if this theory can be shown up as a monstrous concatenation of incoherent absurdities, and, on the contrary, observation of the surface of the earth as it is can lead us to trace effects to their causes, walking step by step on *terra firma*, instead of flying into the sun, we may hope to plant the flaming and useless wilderness with theories of a rational growth, rooted upon evidence. If we can discover that the causes which produced the world in the form we have it are still clearly operating with similar effects, we have at once a study worthy of a sane mind, leading, as all rational study does, to practical and practicable results of corresponding importance. Though loth to spend much time in the "spherical vapour," which is, I presume, not one of the *facts* which Mr. Faber has given me, it is necessary to notice the origin of this imagination. It offers full proof that the old adage, "One lie leads to another," is quite as applicable to the relations of philosophy as to the lower regions of social intercourse.

From the time that Sir Isaac Newton succeeded in calculating the laws of gravitation and the planetary forces, these calculations have been confounded with physical facts; and the hypothesis, which was the scaffold of calculation, has been substituted and taught for a real system of the universe—that is to say, so far as respects heavenly things; in our own doings on the earth we have not trusted to it all, nor believed in it, being far from the only case in which men are content to apply to celestial subjects systems to which they will not listen a moment in their own affairs. An engineer does not expect to obtain his power if he makes the interior of his cylinder a succession of chords in place of a true circle. He does not fit such an angular piston into it, nor does he expect such a piston will work as well, let the chords be ever so short and numerous, as a true circle. He does not set his fly-wheel upon a polygonal axle; he finds no advantage in only approximating to a circle, however close, but makes his curve as round and perfect as possible. He uses figures to get an approximate ratio of proportions, but he does not *work* by figures; he draws a circle with the *compass*, and bores a cylinder with the *lathe*. But in the celestial workshop such trifles "matter little;" and the permanent way of the orbitual trains has been laid down by the mathematicians upon angular gradients—a series of jerks constantly deflecting the load from flying off into the centrifugal line; such heavy bodies, by the easy lubricity of an hypothesis, passing certainly from tangent to tangent. The first step in this engineering was to assume that a body set in motion in a perfect void would continue to move in the same direction for ever. Whether this would be so or not, as we know nothing whatever about a perfect void, nor of any other of the physical conditions required in the assumption, it is a mere conception and nothing else. It is quite easy in abstract calculation to leave out any of the properties of matter. Having completed this conception, the engineer's next requirement was to deflect this hypothetical constant motion from a right line to a curve. The theory of the onward force of the planets being counteracted by the falling force, so as to produce the orbital revolution, did not originate with Sir Isaac Newton. Humboldt, in the third volume of his *Cosmos*, lately published, quotes three prior astronomers who had distinctly expressed the idea. Newton applied the great law of Kepler to the supposition, and his calculations actually agree with the state of facts, because there *is* an unexhausted force always urging the planets forward; and there *is* an attractive force always acting in the given ratios of mass and distance. But the hypothesis has been confounded with the fact—the *effect* substituted for the *cause, which was then unknown*; and, aided by the lustre of his genius, and the brilliant reputation of his other physical discoveries, his calculations have been received throughout the world as *matter of fact*. Men of the highest genius have suffered themselves to be carried away by an impossibility, and lent their talents to perpetuate its reception, until every school-room and bookseller's shop—every description of writings, from scholia to sermons—continue to echo the praises of a *philosophy* which is a *fiction*. As Nature was said to abhor a vacuum, so human nature abhors ignorance—that is to say, to confess itself ignorant; and this strong necessity of being able to say "I know," and to teach that I know, has had its full share in propogating a false system of the universe. Human pride is never at rest until it is teaching something; right or wrong "matters little," so long as ignorance is clothed. But, in point of fact, there is no question that the great mathematicians are the ringleaders of all the perpetual motion-men, down to the last first-rate fiddle-maker, who cast himself away in Scotland in search of it. Newton, as taught in the schools, has actually discovered the perpetual motion. Keep motion and friction in a constant ratio, and the thing is done on earth as well as in Heaven. The practical engineer will expect that by placing a wheel in a perfect vacuum, or void, he can impart a motion to it which will be perpetual. He knows the friction on the axis, *caused by gravitation*, will bring his wheel to rest, let the original impulse be ever so furious; yet by astronomers this friction is supposed to be the means of *continuing the motion*. They first begin by assuming a perfect space—a void in which there is no friction to retard the motion and exhaust the force; and then, in direct contradiction of this requirement, assert that the retarding force, which *does exist in space*, does not retard the motion. They admit that ever so thin a vapour existing in the path of the body, would in time exhaust the assumed impulse, yet swallow whole the camel of gravitation, constantly deflecting the body from a right line, as not acting to exhaust the force. Their perpetual motion depends on nothing existing to disturb it. Does not, then, a force acting at right angles, and altering the motion from a right line, disturb it? By their theory a power exists which moves a body on the circumference of an arc into the chord of that arc; therefore, when the planet reaches the middle of the chord, it has fallen the full versed sine nearer to the centre of gravitation. What *increased impulse* is then to carry it back to the circumference at the other extremity of the chord? It must be so carried back, or the next infinitesimal deflection will carry it still nearer to the gravitating centre. The constant *friction* of gravitation (for what is gravitation but friction?) always *retarding* the onward path of the body (for no moving body can be diverted from its course by a force either greater or less than its own without that first motion being retarded), must, at length, as effectually exhaust the assumed impulse as that surrounding friction would which they took pains to sweep out of space. Add to which, gravitation is an increasing power; the moment deflection begins, it must increase in the increasing ratio which gravitation gains by diminishing distance; so that far from there being the necessary force to carry the body back from the centre of the chord to the circumference, the balance is turned the other way; and it is just as certain as that bodies fall at all, that all the planets would have been in the sun instead of coming out of it, ages ago, had they possessed no better support than the mathematicians have afforded them.

ERRATUM.—"The German School of Geology," second part, first paragraph, for "by force," read "by fire."

[*To be continued in next week's Mining Journal.*]

MINING COLLEGE IN CORNWALL.

SIR,—Observing a paragraph in your Journal relating to the re-opening of a mining college in the county, allow me through the same medium to offer an observation on the subject. It is to be hoped that this college will receive the support it really deserves; seeing the growing interest now manifesting itself in practical scientific pursuits as applied to all matters; and that all minor differences of politics and party questions will be absorbed for the mining weal. That mining operations are scientific, now receives but a qualified confirmation; but that the practical miner may have great and essential assistance from science, more and more clearly developes itself the further and deeper we enter into mining. As practical science in astronomy is made applicable in the ordinary and essential walks of commerce, so mineralogy, metallurgy, chemistry, and geology, also may be made applicable in the practical developement of mining. The secret operations of Nature are to be made clear to us by the simple elements put into our hands, but we must know how to apply them; and a mining college, available to moderate incomes, will meet this requirement. The noble proposal made some years since, fell for want of support, I apprehend, from motives extraneous of the real practical value of such an institution or institutions; and although there was, and possible still is, a shade of opposition amongst practical miners as to this subject, yet having an opportunity of mixing with them, and of hearing their opinions on the subject, I would address myself to them. The idea prevalent is, that all students proceeding from the mining college will be superficial and theoretical, and, therefore, will be incompetent to fill the situation of an agent or manager of a mine. But I take it that the education at any mining college will be but the preparatory step to students entering on the practical part of mining, and surely from the instruction given they will be more competent to enter into the different duties of a miner than those who have not received any education in any branch of mining. The manager of a mine fills an important situation, and, indeed, the situation of all mine agents is important. They must know a little of many things, geometry, mineralogy, geology, &c.; and their superior knowledge will the better qualify them for the situation they are called upon to fill. The scientific knowledge now attainable, and bearing upon practical mining in any way, should be made known to all mine agents; and mining colleges will supply this desideratum. Many operations in nature, bearing upon mining more especially, are unheeded from the want of the knowledge of science and neglect of investigation. Curious and unexpected things are revealed to us in physical science at times, which but for the application of means would pass by unnoticed, and many of these are points bearing most materially upon our social condition generally. A mining college, well arranged, well systematised, and within the means of mine agents in general, will spread scientific men among us; at the same time, I say nothing against the well-earned reputation of our forefathers, whose pioneering has been both effective and profitably rich in results. I sincerely trust that the re-opening and re-formation of this institution will meet with an undivided support from all classes connected with mines, and that practical miners will not be the last to render their assistance, but will at least give it a fair trial, and not hastily condemn it.

St. Agnes. A MINER.

THE MINING EXCHANGE.

SIR,—A letter in last week's Journal, from Mr. James Stride, the secretary of the New Mining Exchange, is worthy the consideration of all who take an interest in the prosperity of the establishment. I perfectly concur in the statements and suggestions of that letter, and must state as my opinion, that those who are habitually connected with mining transactions in the metropolis, and yet do not by their subscriptions support the New Exchange, are virtually doing what they can to defeat it. The mining brokers of the metropolis ought, to a man, to pay immediately the half-yearly fee of membership; for if an institution like this, so necessary for the respectable transaction of mining business, is in its first days to languish for the want of funds to meet its comparatively limited wants, the world will say, and say truly, that the mining public neither want nor wish to have their business done either orderly as to its manner, nor honourable as to its objects. Do mining sharedealers wish to have the great mining business of England done privately in the chambers of the broker, or done openly and honourably in the area of their own Exchange? I know their answer; and, therefore, those who have promoted the foundation of the Exchange look to the general body of sharedealers and brokers for that just measure of support to which they are entitled. The letter to which these observations refer reminds all interested that, upon receiving 100 pledges of membership, the amount of annual subscription will be reduced to about one-half its present figure. For my part, I should have thought that the number of subscribers already reached the required complement; but as that does not appear to be yet the case, I cannot but express my earnest hope that those having a prominent interest in the elevation and the transfer of mining property will without delay give to this institution, so admirably calculated to facilitate both, the monied help of their subscriptions. A MERCHANT.

City, Oct. 9.

MINING RECORD OFFICE.

SIR,—Without presuming to place my name unduly forward amongst gentlemen of more weight and information, I so far concur in not only joining Mr. Hopkins's mining association plan, but also that of any other efficient body of gentlemen likely to advance or place mining pursuits on a sound and wholesome basis; there being but this beneficial motive for "one and all," no captious or petty feeling of this party or that should intervene to prevent its accomplishment. First, as to the subscription of two guineas; that is fair, but 5*l.* is too much—the former sum annually, and a general subscription instituted throughout the respective mines by the pursers, for establishing a fund to defray incidental expenses for the formation of such association, minerals, charts, plans, lectures, &c., entitling such country subscribers to become honorary members, on visiting town, who should not feel disposed to become annual ones. The capital invested by the various adventurers being of greater and lesser amount, in proportion to the shares held, offers a difficulty which can only be met by fair and equivalent but moderate subscriptions, that generally places projected institutions in a more satisfactory view than undue liberality and startling expenditure. I make no remark as to what may be due hereafter to the vast wealth, revenue, and consequence of Cornwall, holding many Californias in it, and its riches not yet by one-half developed. Most truly, Mr. Editor, you are justly entitled to the sincere and grateful thanks of all gentlemen connected with mining pursuits for the patience and consideration you have acceded to all parties.—W. A. ASSHECOURT: *Hammersmith, Oct. 6.*

THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.

SIR,—I have read with considerable eagerness almost everything that has appeared in your valuable Journal on this subject for several years past, and I beg now to offer my opinion on the above principle. I quite agree with the remarks which appeared in your last Journal, especially as regards the meaning given in the reference made to the Joint Stock Companies' Act, which provides that nothing contained therein shall apply to any partnerships for working mines or quarries on the Cost-book Principle.

Now, Sir, I do not regard the exception made in the 63d section to apply merely to the province of the jurisdiction of the Stannaries Court of Cornwall, but that that reference is made to except all mines and quarries worked on the same principle, whether they be within the precincts of Cornwall or not. I have ever looked on the principle of the cost-book as being the most safe and simple that could ever be adopted, and that it points out the way to safety to those who are disposed to be guided by the plain and straightforward teachings of the same.

I am free to admit that the system does not find such shelter under the wing of the Stannaries of Cornwall, should the principle be applied to the working of mines, &c., in Devon or elsewhere, as do those mines and quarries situated within the limits of its jurisdiction; but I believe there is a place to which all may resort, and obtain justice and equity.

However, I look at the system as one well calculated to guide and instruct all who may adopt the same. Suppose a company of shareholders should be directed to some spot, at a given period, for the purpose of adopting the best means for carrying on the workings of a mine probably situate in Devonshire or in Wales, and that the said company should fix upon the Cost-book *Prin-*

ciple, as being the most easy to be understood; and a code of rules be drawn up, in every way consonant with the principles of the system, and so far bind each other by signing the "Cost-book," as the book shall be understood to be. I ask, then, who can deny that the system is not as good in this as if confined within the precincts of Cornwall?

I am of opinion that the Cost-book System, as such, is applicable anywhere and everywhere; but the difference lies simply in the place in which protection is afforded in case of danger, or in the dispensation of the rightful powers of the Stannaries Court of Cornwall, which does not extend beyond its limits. Therefore, I have only to add that I am an advocate for the general adoption of the system. And should all and every of the shareholders act upon the principles by which they are morally bound to each other, and make a hearty response to all calls, and in due time, in order to keep out of debt, and, consequently, out of danger, then there is nothing to fear; but, on the contrary, everything to hope for. And such is what I consider should be the Cost-book System.

City, Oct. 8. R. C. M.

IS MINING A LOTTERY?

SIR,—A correspondent in your last Journal, under the signature of "One Interested," attempts to throw some discredit on Mr. Matthew Francis for bringing forward, in that of 16th August, a certain number of mines in Wales, managed by him and his brothers, to show that, with proper consideration and care, mining would cease to be so speculative an operation as it is generally considered. These mines are Allt-y-Crib, Bronfloyd, Bwlch Consols, Cae-gynon, Cwm Daren, Daren, Grogwinion and Penrhiw, all of them of great promise. It appears to me, that "One Interested" is one of those who do much injury to legitimate mining, by rushing into mining adventure, expecting that it is only to become a shareholder to realise immediate wealth and independence; and on meeting with that disappointment which naturally follows unreasonable expectations, they vent their wrath on whoever happens to be the promoter or manager, however efficient and praiseworthy his conduct may have been. These mines, as shown by Mr. Francis, are now raising ore more than sufficient to pay the monthly cost, and the only reason why dividends have not been paid is the very proper and legitimate one,—that all costs and liabilities in purchasing the setts, erecting machinery, and opening out the lode, to secure continuous and regular sales, should be defrayed before anything is divided as profit among the shareholders. To the payment of dividend out of capital, or while the adventure is in debt, may be attributed the downfall, not only of many a mining company, but railways and other associations have been brought next door to absolute ruin by the practice; and I think the committee of management of these mines, with whom Mr. Francis is in connexion, show a very just discrimination in not paying away any profits which may arise until every liability is liquidated. "One Interested" may rest assured that such is the most secure proceeding, and one which will guarantee to the shareholders, when the mines are properly developed, a continuous and regular course of dividends.—A SHAREHOLDER: *Taunton, Oct.* 7.

CAE-GYNON MINE, CARDIGANSHIRE.

SIR,—Mr. Absalom Francis, in his reply to "Fair Play," published in last week's Journal, has laid himself fairly open to remark, inasmuch as he tells you that he and his brother are the only shareholders in Cae-Gynon Mine; they, at the same time, being the managers, I presume the report which appears on page 476 of the same Journal emanated from them. That report, it will be seen, after giving a glowing description of the mine, states that "shareholders may see specimens of the ore at the London office"—the shareholders being Messrs. A. Francis and Brother, who are so very indignant at the interference of others in their private affairs, and who are, doubtless, so convinced of the enormous value of the mine, that they would not sell a share upon any consideration. Certainly not! No, not even at the price of 4¾, at which I see them quoted in your list of mines—thus, shares 1000, Cae-Gynon (silver-lead), Cardiganshire; paid 1*l.*; last price, 4¾.

Now, this is passing strange; for it follows that if "I and my brother" are the only shareholders, I must have sold to my brother at 3¾ premium, or he to me, and that the public have not been tempted to become participators in so promising an adventure. It may, however, be that the public offered 4¾, and that it has been refused. It would not become me to suppose that the price is one fixed upon for a purpose, because such things are, of course, never done amongst such "honourable" men.

There is another "interested" individual who, in the same paper, has the boldness to call in question Mr. M. Francis's valuation of certain mines, because for 20,000*l.* invested, 150*l.* only has been returned in dividends during the last nine months; but has he not learnt for some time past that a mine is not to be judged of by its dividends, or even by its produce or sales of ore, but by its price in the market? Sir, when mines are undertaken with a *bonâ fide* intention of working them—when we have reports of their state and prospects not written to influence the London market, but honest and faithful reports—and when we have the public entering upon speculations in mines not under a state of excitement, but soberly and guardedly, then mining will be properly appreciated as one of the most interesting and important branches of industry.

Amen-corner, Oct. 8. Q.

LEGITIMATE MINING.

SIR,—A great deal of correspondence under this head has lately passed in your Journal. I think the whole question might be dismissed in a few words. What I consider to be legitimate mining is this—that when a person obtains a sett he should, previous to bringing it out, ascertain correctly its geological and mineralogical features, the amount of machinery, cost thereof, per centage of ore, calculated produce, expense of dressing, and profits. If satisfied it will make a property for investment, he can then confidently bring it before the public. The best man, however, may be deceived, for none are infallible. If after this a failure takes place it is honest, and an unfortunate speculation, where none can be blamed. Legitimate mining does not consist in buying of "bulls" and "bears," or issuing glowing and fallacious reports, coupled with erroneous estimates, for the purpose of making a market in shares; but in bringing forward such properties as, however fluctuating they may be (and no mine can be without changes, the end being rich one day and poor the next), at least offer the adventurer a permanent and safe investment for his capital.—COMMON SENSE: *Tavistock, Oct.* 6.

WHEAL TREWANE.

SIR,—My attention has been drawn to a report in your valuable Journal on Wheal Trewane, St. Kew (late Wheal Sarah), describing the lode in the bottom of the 30 fm. level to be very productive, being about 15 in. wide, carrying a solid leader of ore on the foot-wall, 4 inches in width, the remaining part of the lode being very orey throughout. Having inspected the mine only a few days before the pumps, &c., were drawn up, I must, in justice to the public and myself, say that such representations *are not correct;* and although some *small returns* have been made from the 9 and 20 fathom levels, the 30 or bottom level, and this part of the mine throughout is wretchedly poor. The south part of the mine is but a fair speculation, and as to any other lodes being *yet* discovered in the sett is not the case. Knowing, Mr. Editor, you at all times approve of legitimate mining, and expose all abuses, please, therefore, insert the foregoing in your next.—T. RICHARDS: *Great Rough Tor Consols, Oct.* 6.

SOUTH CARN BREA MINE.

SIR,—Being a shareholder, and not satisfied with the absence of any statement as to the condition of the mine, I wrote to a party in the neighbourhood, and the following is the substance of the answer:—The existence of the mine is all but a secret to the mining community of the neighbourhood—the work done, the emptying of three or four ancient tin pits, which might have been carried out at an expense of 100*l.*, including the purchase of all materials—that nothing is doing there now, and he could not hear that any parties had been employed for a long time past, and there is no reason for expecting a productive mine, unless at a very great outlay. As this state of the mine is anything but gratifying to a shareholder, I should be happy to have it authoritatively contradicted by a statement of facts; or if it cannot, it is fitting the committee should convene a meeting, to consult as to the best proceedings to be adopted.

Sunderland, Oct. 9. A SHAREHOLDER.

TICKETINGS FOR COPPER ORE—THE DINNERS.

SIR,—In the present age of mining, when parties are constantly writing and speaking of the importance of a general mart for the conveyance of mining property, and the necessity for more general information with regard to the investment of capital in legitimate speculation, it is a matter but little thought, or indeed spoken about, respecting the expensive mode of disposing of the produce of the mines, and to which I would direct your attention. You are perfectly aware, Sir, that the ticketings of copper ore take place once a week at an hotel in this vicinity, to which all parties connected with the sale attend, and, at the conclusion, a sumptuous dinner is furnished—the same being paid by the mines, *pro rata*, not one farthing being contributed by the smelter, though in some instances several of the officers and friends of each company are in attendance; and it sometimes happens that in case of the companies' samplers dining elsewhere, they receive a fee of 5*s.* or 7*s.* 6*d.* in lieu of it, which is included in the charges for dinner; the unreasonableness of which is so striking, that it should by no means be allowed, and the sooner such an abuse is remedied the better. Would it not suit the mines equally as well, were they jointly to subscribe a fund for the erection of a suitable room in a central part of the county, by which means they would not only lop off a considerable monthly expense, but would be doing business as it ought to be done, and not made, as it now is, by rational beings, a mere weekly surfeit, evidently to me for the gratification of certain parties, at the expense of the mine adventurers?

Redruth, Oct. 8. A SHAREHOLDER IN CORNISH MINES.

[We readily insert the above, coming from such a locality; at the same time, we must observe that in no instance, that we are aware of, is so large an amount of property disposed of at so trifling an expense—say, 1½*d.* to 2½*d.* per ton of ore. Abuses will creep in, and the bill may be more than according to the agreed arrangement made with the mining interest some years ago, when they appointed a secretary at one guinea a sale, to take account of who were present, and where chargeable. For instance, the cashier of each company was entitled to dinner free—the assayer to be paid 7*s.* 6*d.*, and the sampler 5*s.* each, to provide for a dinner elsewhere. The purser or manager were entitled to dine, but the expense chargeable to the mine he or they represented.]

LINARES MINING ASSOCIATION.

SIR,—I observe in your list of the "Sales of Lead Ores," during the quarter ending on the 30th ult., the quantity sold by this company from their mines at Linares; is stated to be 92 tons. The quantity actually sold was as follows:

LEAD ORES.

July	21—70 tons, at	£10	15	0	per ton
,,	24—53½ tons, at	10	15	0	,,
Sept.	12—35 tons, at	11	1	6	,,
,,	12—32½ tons, at	11	1	6	,,
,,	12—23½ tons, at	11	1	6	,,

Total tons, 214½.—Value, 2332*l.*

PIG-LEAD.

July	9—44 tons, at	£15	15	0	per ton
,,	9—35½ tons, at	15	15	0	,,
Sept.	6—58½ tons, at	15	15	0	,,
,,	6—44 tons, at	15	15	0	,,
,,	12—37½ tons, at	17	1	6	,,
,,	12—32½ tons, at	17	1	6	,,
,,	12—25 tons, at	17	1	6	,,

Total tons, 276½.—Value, 4480*l.* 8*s.*

SILVER.

Sept. 6—1674½ ounces, at 5*s.* 5½*d.* per ounce.—Value 455*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*

Total value £7268 6*s.* 10*d.*

2, *New Broad-street, Oct.* 9. G. EATON, Secretary.

ON LEAD MINING IN CORNWALL AND DEVON.

SIR,—I have of late been rather encroaching on your valuable Journal, which has arisen from opposition to the remarks made during my last round through Cornwall and Devon. In return, however, I will endeavour to draw your readers' attention to something more useful; first remarking that the late granite question is now open for any one to produce a precedent of copper or tin ever being found in quantity sufficient to remunerate the adventurer beyond the limits laid down—that is, in Cornwall or Devon. I am highly gratified, therefore, to see prospectuses generally of late coming out defining their mines to be within those limits. If this should ultimately turn out to be a prevailing law, immense sums will be saved to the public, from their not attempting to mine for those ores at any extent over these bounds. In that case, the granite discussion may not prove a waste of time; but when we mine beyond this distance, we may fairly consider it in a lead, antimony, and iron district; and in many places we find those mines as productive as the copper and tin mines, and equally as profitable, more particularly the lead, which, I think, if taken as a whole, will be found to pay better than either the copper or tin; then, I ask if it would not be very desirable to obtain some knowledge of Nature's laws that would be in any way a guide to us to curtail our outlay when mining for these ores? I think every sane man must admit it a thing worthy of our best attention; and I sincerely hope your readers will not think me assuming, or out of place, when I venture to throw open my views—my only wish being to draw some useful information from the lead miners, knowing there are many thorough bred ones in Devon and Cornwall.

To commence, I would remark that men mining for lead ore should be careful to select a mineral district which has been known to produce large quantities of ore for many miles around, and then be careful to select lodes in rock as nearly as possible of the same character as the other most productive mines, and particularly noticing the direction of the cross-heads, and the direction and dip of the rock to the lode. Many go over a piece of ground, and pretend to tell if it is highly mineralised or not. This I sternly oppose; the eye is not a sufficient test, under our present confined and limited knowledge of analysation. The district that has proved itself, I set down for the best guide. Next, I contend that lead is one of the heaviest ores found near the surface. I think no better law could be laid down for a guide to those in search of lead ores, than to drive extensive shallow levels through their sett, on or about a few feet under what is termed the standing water level, at Midsummer; it is then about its lowest point, or at the furthest to go only 10 or 12 ft. below. Parties after driving 80 or 100 fms., and have not found more tons of lead than they are fathoms deep, I say have but a very slight chance of finding paying mines. I have never in all my experience seen one lode that has not made a back of lead pay in depth. I am aware that it is the hobby-horse of many when they find a lode to stick themselves into one confined spot, sink a shaft, erect an expensive engine, and return weekly reports of what they are going to find when they get deeper; and they continue to go on until they spend all the company's money, and then abandon the mine, without ever giving it a shadow of a trial, further than sinking a mere hole of some 40 or 50 fms. deep, when some one, more fortunate, again commences and extends these levels, and often discovers the ore. There are many engines now erected, and about to be, in the two counties, which if left to my direction should never lift another stroke.

I ask the most practical lead miner to point me out a single instance of a lead mine ever paying a dividend worthy of notice that did not show its ore at a shallow depth, and largely, too, even at 10 fms. from surface. I admit the argument that there is never a rule without an exception, but they are so few as not to be worth risking large amounts of capital for. I would here name a few of these exceptions. First, A. might be a very productive lode, with lead to the surface, shooting east or north; B, an adjoining sett, with this ore shooting into it, where it would not be cut without sinking to the 50, or even the 100 fm. level. In this case it might warrant the erection of a steam-engine; still the ore cropped out to the surface in the adjoining sett, and it has not upset the rule. Secondly, if a particular layer of rock, very favourable to the formation of lead, was known to be passing under an unfavourable one, it might warrant the erection of an engine, as the lode on meeting this layer might prove productive; but this would be no exception, as every layer of rock crops out to the surface. I have never seen a good mine but what has shown the ore in the lode or rock shallow. Were there a layer of rock similar to the last, and intersection of lodes took place, either caunter or cross lodes, they might very much improve in entering the more favourable layer; still the lode would show ore even to the surface; and these things should be known to exist, and come in contact with the lode at certain points, to warrant the erection of a steam-engine.

However strange these remarks may appear to many, I have no hesitation in stating, that from long and careful observation, and the known character of these ores, that I believe it is as consistent with reason for us to attempt to drive the water into the earth, as to suppose that the earth, or gravitation, can prevent these ores from constantly coming near the surface. I know it will be argued that lead is found deep; but what is 200 fms.? A mere span; and these are only continuations of good surface bunches in highly mineralised rocks. I flatter myself that your readers will come to the conclusion that, if I am anything like right, it must be folly for gentlemen to keep steam-engines to work sinking deeper in search of lead in mines which have never produced a ton to a fathom in depth. Under such circumstances, I should strongly recommend them to stop the engines; and if they have a promising lead lode and money to command, spend it in driving shallow levels till they get through the sett, or discover the outcrop of a bunch. Every practical man must know they have ten chances to one in their favour in spending their money in this way, against running down a hole with an engine. I have no doubt of being met by many who still advocate the old theory of sinking deep to find ore; but I beg them to come out like sound practical men, and tell us why and wherefore. Our object should be to throw light on these subjects, as all must be aware that it is time for us to cast theoretical views aside; and, by watchfulness and practice, discover Nature's laws; otherwise, we shall not long keep that eminent station we have hitherto maintained.—N. ENNOR: *Wivelscombe, Oct.* 8.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

TREBURGET UNITED MINES.

SIR,—I did not expect Mr. G. N. Simmons possessed sufficient courage, with all his talents, to have replied to the letter referring to the Treburget United Mines, signed by "A Large Shareholder." There are many descriptions of men of talents, I am aware, in the world, but two only will suffice for my purpose—viz.: 1. Those who have sufficient sensibility to ascertain when a blush should set on their countenance to betray their ignorance; the 2d, with a large amount of acquired knowledge they are deficient of powers of mind to limit their folly to a full stop. Which is the greatest nuisance to society, I confess I am at a loss to determine. However, there seems to me, from Mr. Simmons being desirous of closing the controversy on this disagreeable topic on his part, and very unprofitable to me and my fellow-copartners, that the pink is beginning to rise on his cheek, which I hope is a favourable sympton to whatever cause he may attribute it. I would ask him, "If he contended with the footman, and he weary him, how can he contend with a horseman? and if the land of peace wherein he trusted weary him, what will he do at the swelling of Jordan?"—*i. e.*, an overwhelming majority of injured, insulted, and well-designed co-adventurers, whose money has been at his command. The resolutions of the meeting of the 5th inst. will verify my assertions, which are to the following effect:—"That a deputation, consisting of three shareholders, do immediately call on Mr. G. N. Simmons (which they did), and request him to deliver up to them the books, vouchers', deeds, and papers belonging to the adventurers; and he (Mr. Simmons) having refused to deliver up the same, unless certain conditions were agreed to, which were considered by them objectionable, it was resolved, that Messrs. Bennett and Vivian do wait on Messrs. Hodge and Hockin, or some other solicitor, for the purpose of ascertaining the mode, &c., of bringing the matter before the Vice-Warden's Court, &c. It was also resolved that Mr. J. O. Mayne be appointed purser of the mine, and John Stevens agent on the mine; and that the water-engine be set to work, and also that the resolutions of the 30th August and 27th September be confirmed."

I need not again advert to the assays tested by Mr. Christoe and myself, as the resolutions in your Journal, which appeared from the meeting of the 30th August, and the following letter received from a shareholder, with a request to insert it in this, will suffice:—"To Capt. J. Vivian,—Sir: Seeing in the *Mining Journal* a charge brought by Mr. G. N. Simmons against you, respecting the assays tried by Mr. Christoe and yourself, which samples were produced at the meeting of the 30th of August, I beg leave to say that these samples differed from each other in every respect, and that the sample produced, as assayed by Mr. Christoe, never came from Treburget Mines; and am sorry that Mr. Simmons should have attempted to vilify your character, as you stand with the adventurers as a man of strict integrity, and in whom they place strict confidence, and wish we could give as good a character to our late purser; and with respect to the other parts of Mr. Simmons's letter, they are altogether founded on falsehood.—*Oct.* 6." I may add, a grosser attempt could never have been practised to injure my character, and the interest of the mine, by an infidel of the deepest hue. Before I proceed further, I beg to state the true position in which I stand with the mine. The lease of the mine was drawn in my name. I held half of the mine; other adventurers, 19 in number, holding the other half, after expending about 1300*l.*, myself holding the management, the other adventurers consenting that Mr. Simmons should be purser. My own captain, in whom I had confidence, made a discovery in the mine, and concealed it by running the level together. Upon information I went underground, and found it true as to the level, and saw some good ore, said to be taken from this discovery, and assayed it, and produced 80 ozs. of silver per ton. Another discovery was made, and I assisted to bring a whim kibble of good work to the surface. Next morning I went underground; but saw no bunch of ores, as I expected to find. The lode was underlaying from the level—the men driving in very soft ground on a branch 3 ft. from the lode, and boards closing up the lode. I had not the least suspicion of dishonesty in the captain. The purser, in the meantime, refusing to pay the men and bills for six months, I, with much difficulty, contrived to pay them myself, with the assistance of my brother, who held a portion of my shares. The captain by this time was open to suspicion, and was dismissed—the present captain (John Stevens) asking the ex-captain how he could be so deceptive? who replied "that there was a good mine there; that he was offered money for it, and would do it again." I would have mentioned the ex-captain's name; but, from domestic affliction, I shall spare him. The sum paid by me for the defaulters was 601*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*; and Mr. Simmons was informed of all these circumstances; and his advice was for me to make void the sett, and allow him to take the grant in his and other's names—hence followed the forfeited string of agreements for the purchase of my interest in the mine, with the final one now in my possession. As to the ex-purser's balance-sheet, it stands in our book, delivered 30th August last, and not, as he states, 31st May; we make the balance against him, as already stated. As to my shares being forfeited, it requires no comment; only, instead of his illegal demand being complied with, he had in his hands money belonging to me, as before-stated, four times the amount of his pretended call. With regard to the meeting of 30th May, we had but four days' notice, when, by his own resolutions in the cost-book, seven days are required. Some of the adventurers did not receive notice in London till the day of the meeting. That meeting, which I attended, I contend was illegal, and from the purser's throwing 200 shares over the book which he engaged to pay on—his circular first stating that the mine would not work until the share-list was complete, dated 25th of July, 1850, also calling meeting of adventurers—circular, dated 11th Sept., 1850, to the purport that the share-list was complete; and with the unjust charges lumped up in the balance-sheet at the May meeting, for the books and vouchers, were not produced for examination, every adventurer fled from his office, and refused to sign his paper of resolutions; nor are they signed to this day. The requisition calling the meeting of the 30th August was signed by Messrs. Bennett and Hooper, for and on behalf of adventurers holding more than one-quarter of the 512 shares, into which the mine is divided, which was legal and right, by the purser's own law, in the cost-book; and the resolutions of that meetings were signed by a full majority of shareholders.

To prove further Mr. Simmons's dishonourable conduct towards me personally, in relation to the purchase of the mine, I beg to add that an agreement was entered into by me that on 40 shares Mr. Simmons was to pay me 1*l.* per share down, and 4*l.* per share by a bill of six months, to be lodged in the hands of Dr. Spry, of this town; and if the shares at the end of that period did not sell for double that amount, the bills were to be returned to Mr. Simmons and his friends. Those bills were duly drawn and accepted by each party. After a fortnight had elapsed, I called on the doctor to ascertain if the agreement and bills were deposited with him. His reply was, Mr. Simmons had informed him about the bills, &c., but he had not seen anything of them. On the 17th of the same month, Mr. Simmons informed me he intended altering his agreement, and drew it up accordingly in his own way—viz.: 1*l.* per share on 200-512ths shares, to be paid down, and 4*l.* per share by profits to be realised by the mine. This was also duly signed by him and me, and witnessed by his clerk. Soon after this, the honest man visited the mine with two friends; after his return, informed me the price he agreed for the 200 shares was too high; that he would give me 5*s.* per share in hand, and 1*l.* per share from the first profits of the mine; 4*l.* 4*s.* per month for assaying, and 10*l.* for an adjoining sett, and six months' notice before my salary should cease, to which I reluctantly consented, and signed this agreement also, which is now in force. Not a farthing of the 5*s.* a share have I received: so much for the legality of the forfeiture of the shares for want of paying the call.

I further state that since my letter in your Journal, I have seen a copy of the charges in the cost-book, and find in Oct., 1850—

Charged to John Gidley and partners, three men		£18 5 0	
Deduct costs	2 17 2	—15 7 10	
John Stevens (one of the above men)		3 15 6	
		£19 3 4	
Ditto subsist		9 0 0	
Total		£28 3 4	
Received by John Gidley's mine bill		£15 7 10	
John Stevens		2 15 0	—18 2 10
		£10 0 6	
The ex-purser attended three times to pay—charged for expenses		20 18 3	
Remains		£30 18 9	

If I am again called on to answer further remarks, I shall be under the necessity of publishing the whole of Mr. Simmons's obnoxious and illegal charges in full—*ex. gr.*, 16 fms. 5 ft. 9 in. of adit driving, and three men doing some trifling work in the 7 fm. level, for the whole of his enormous charges for labour contained in the cost-book. And, again, to charge also a large sum for the construction of a small water-engine, which was erected, by his delays, five months after it was ordered by the meeting; and from the dry season being nearly set in, it was rendered almost useless: and to show here that the onus rests on Mr. Simmons, I state emphatically that this mismanagement was entirely occasioned by Mr. Simmons, as he has allowed the agents *no* management in the mine, as the agents' letters in my possession will testify. It strikes me that he is liable to an action for a breach of faith, extravagance, and misapplication of the company's money. In answer to Mr. Simmons's charge, that I deceived the adventurers in respect to the appearances of the mine, I have to state that the ore ground discovered by the late captain, and concealed by him, has never yet been seen in this working, nor ever would by his management, as calls were his sole object in managing mines. In August, 1850, I went with Mr. Simmons to inspect Mineral Court Mine, and did so, and told him to change his management—that I would assist him gratis—that he was spending 200*l.* per month, which might have been saved. I urged this again and again, and I believe for the past year my prediction has been verified; but my advice was treated with silence; perhaps this will account for my "temper" alluded to. I do not apologise for this lengthened letter, but unhesitatingly say that should your paper contain more letters of this kind, Cornwall being rich in mineral wealth, would lose much of the stigma and want of confidence justly cast upon it by honest and unsuspecting foreigners, and re-establish that confidence which is deserving to the honest few, add to the weal of our country, and the increase of wealth to the capitalists, and as well add to the advantages derived by the mining world from the diffusion of your Journal.

I observe in your paper some contemplations of establishing a mining school and mart in the metropolis, which, if legitimately carried out, would add another boon to the county; and I imagine that were the projectors of the Mining Exchange to set their shoulders to the wheel, assisted by a few only of the disinterested mine agents, the thing must work well.—JNO. VIVIAN: *Truro, Oct.* 8.

MINING ENTERPRISE—ITS PROGRESS AND PROSPECTS.

We now arrive at Cook's Kitchen, which, like its adjoining neighbour on the west (Dolcoath), is one of the oldest mines in Cornwall, having both worked with little interruption for nearly a century: they are divided by a cross-course which heaves the lodes 50 fathoms to the right hand. Between them they have realised nearly one million sterling profit from copper and tin: of the latter we have no returns, but they have been to an immense amount. In our next Number we shall give some statistical accounts of their relative position in the copper ore ticketings during the last 37 years. In Cook's Kitchen there are two intersectious of copper lodes underlaying in different directions; those with a northern underlay are traversed by those underlaying south, leading some geologists to infer that the latter are more recently formed than the former. The intersection of Dunkin's lode by the little cross-course is very singular. At 25 fathoms depth the lode is not hove at all, at the 54 it is 5 fms., at the 72 6 fms., and at the 105 12 fathoms, all to the right. Another, and a solitary instance occurs in this mine—that of the great lode producing copper above, and tin below, exclusively; it is about 2 fms. wide, underlaying south. Toy's lode is 2 feet wide, and underlays north. To the 105 fathom level the great lode was very rich for copper ore; here Toy's lode fell in with it, and cut out nearly all the copper ore. The great lode threw the Toy lode down 18 fms., in which space it continued its course to the 190 fm. level as a tin lode, having prior to the intersection produced no tin of any consequence, and scarcely any copper afterwards. Cook's Kitchen for some years past has depended on her tin returns, the sales of copper ore being reduced to a very small amount, as instanced in the quarter to Midsummer, only 24 tons, at 3*l.* 15*s.*=90*l.*; in that ending 29th Sept. it had rallied to 114 tons, at 5*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*=582*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*; this improvement is accounted for by discoveries recently made in depth, where they are doing better than for a considerable period. In the 190 east they have Chapple's lode 1 foot wide—saving work for tin, and are expecting to cut another lode daily, which will give them 30 fathoms of backs to take away The 100 east is worth 12*l.* per fm. The stopes in the back of the 72 are worth 20*l.* per fathom; and as they are now paying costs they may be able to realise a profit in the next quarter, which fact we shall be most happy to announce.

West Trethellan, in Gwennap, a copper mine, in 120 shares, 15*l.* each paid up, is a continuation westward upon the great Tresavean lode, after passing through Trethellan and Wheal Brewer. In Tresavean the profits realised were 4680*l.* 15*s.* per share. In Trethellan 402*l.* 10*s.* per share. In Wheal Brewer 5*l.* per share. There has been no dividend from West Trethellan. The sales for one year ending 30th June, 1848, were—301 tons, at 2*l.* 13*s.*, 798*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*; end of June, 1849, 188 tons, at 2*l.* 17*s.*, 534*l.* 1*s.*; ditto 1850, 259 tons, at 3*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*, 849*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*; ditto 1851, 99 tons, at 2*l.* 8*s.*, 236*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*=2418*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* For the quarter ending 29th Sept., 17 tons, at 1*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, 31*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, and showing at present but very indifferent prospects.

Spearn Moor, in St. Just, is in 280 shares, upon which 30*l.* each has been paid up. The quarter ending with June they sold only 4 tons of copper ore, at 8*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* per ton=35*l.* 6*s.*; during the last quarter none. It is nearly a private company, therefore we are not furnished with any statistical accounts; and as they sell their tin and other produce by private contract, we cannot say whether they are paying cost or dividends.

Wheal Penhale, copper and lead mine, sold of the former during the quarter ending with June last 7 tons, at 3*l.*=21*l.*; and of the latter 15

tons for 142*l.* 7s. 6d. During the last quarter we have no account of their having sold any of either; if they did it was by private contract. The concern is divided into 3000 shares, 2*l.* 17s. 6d. paid=8625*l.*, principally held in Manchester and that vicinity. Considerable expectations were entertained about two years ago as to the copper lode rendering remunerative returns, which have proved fallacious. Operations commenced early in 1848; the engine went to work 4th August; the 1*l.* shares being 12*l.* each in the market, on the receipt of such puffing reports as were then circulating by the agents and others interested, representing (as they did) "we have 50 tons of lead ore at surface, which can be *pencilled* without washing, *in addition to that in course of dressing for market*, which together will make 110 tons. The ends are looking well, and large blocks of ore in course of raising." To the end of the year the copper ore sold was 43 tons, for 227*l.* 14s. In May, 1849, also—"We have broken down the lode in the 20 north and south, and found it rich, far superior to what I anticipated. The 10 fm. level produces very fine work in copper throughout; the pitch north is yielding splendid copper. The dressing floors were never so beautifully adorned with rich piles of ore, nor the underground department so gaily presenting itself." Yet we do not find any ore sold by them at the public tickoting until 9th August, and then only 45 tons of copper ore, at 6*l.* 1s.=273*l.* 7s. 6d.; and 32 tons of lead for 32*l.* 4s. On the 18th October following 33 tons of copper ore, at 6*l.* 15s. 6d. per ton=223*l.* 11s. 6d.; 27th December, 18 tons of copper ore for 72*l.* 18s., say 4*l.* per ton, and a parcel of lead ore by private contract. Requiring a call instead of making dividends (as the shareholders had been led to expect), the shares fell from 12*l.* to 6*l.* each, and thus ended 1849, the mine only 30 fms. deep. For the first quarter of 1850 they sold 27 tons of copper ore at 3*l.* 15s. 6d.=101*l.* 18s. 6d.; the second, ending June, 14 tons, at 4*l.* 15s. 6d.=66*l.* 17s., and the mine then down to a 40 fathom level, with another call to carry on further operations. For the next 12 months the sales of copper ore only amounted to 47 tons, for 206*l.* 8s., being an average of 4*l.* 8s. per ton. The lead sales being private we cannot furnish them, but cannot help remarking that the mine had not been explored any deeper all this time. They reported the lode in the 40 to be "very good, worth 40*l.* per fathom," and made another call. On the 2d inst., they disposed of 12 tons of copper ore, at 4*l.* 16s.=57*l.* 12s., which is all for the quarter, so that their expectations for copper have unfortunately not been realised. The last sampling of lead that we are informed of was 20 tons about the middle of August. The last report shows the lode in the south winze, which is down 5 fms. *below* the deepest level, has a good appearance, and the water quick; we are, therefore, at a loss to account for their not sinking the shaft deeper. The cross-cuts from the deepest level (the 40) are in ground "very congenial for mineral," and north from the cross-cut the lode is represented "good work for lead, and copper throughout." This appears to us to be sufficient inducement for putting down another lift, rather than be subjected to hindrances, such as water being in; besides which, the expense of taking away ore from the back is less than half what it costs from the bottom; the winze already is halfway down towards another level. It, therefore, appears clear to us, that the shaft ought to be in sinking without further delay.

[*To be continued in next week's Mining Journal.*]

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of shareholders was held on Monday, the 6th inst., at Salvador House, Bishopsgate,

G. B. CARR, Esq., in the chair.

The advertisement convening the meeting having been read from the *Mining Journal*, by Mr. T. WATSON, the following directors' report was submitted:—

On this occasion it is the duty of the directors to submit the accounts for the past twelve months, and to explain the present position of the property. As regards the costs for the past twelve months, they will be found to amount to 17607*l.* 5s. 1d.—The returns for ore sold, 18,645*l.* 14s. 10d.: thus leaving a profit of 1038*l.* 9s. 9d., which, added to the balance of 2838*l.* 9s. 5d. standing to the credit of the mine at the last general meeting, shows now the sum of 3876*l.* 19s. 2d. in favour of the company, independent of this sum, the reserve fund, amounts to 2299*l.* 13s. 3d., making in all 6176*l.* 12s. 5d. The expense of the underground engine and works appertaining thereto have cost the company the sum of 1587*l.* 16s. 10d., which being reproductive, may also fairly be added to the profit shown of 1038*l.* 9s. 9d., making a total profit of 2626*l.* 6s. 7d. Capt. Sprague's report will be read to you, by which it will appear that at no former period was the mine looking better or producing more ores, a most important discovery having recently been made in the 205 fm. level, from a pitch in which 42 tons of ore, the produce of one month, have been raised and are for sale next week. Mr. Johnson, who is perfectly familiar with the mine, in all that relates to its workings, being present will have much pleasure in giving every information to this meeting which may be required.

Smelting.—The works have gone on steadily, but the only advantage the directors can report at this time is the protection to the mine by its receiving the full price for the ores raised, which, in a fair calculation of the average biddings of other smelters, shows an excess of price given by the smelting works of 91*l.* 6s. 1d., and which may be considered as profit, although shown in the mine amount instead of the smelting, and in addition to this, from the competition created, a further sum of 860*l.* 12s. 1d. by ores purchased by other parties. The directors have, however, reason to regret that, in common with other smelting establishments, they have not escaped some loss during the misfortunes that have lately befallen the commercial community.

The following report, from Capt. James Sprague, was then read:—

Oct. 2.—In handing you the result of our operations for the last twelve months, I beg to commence with the south mine. The engine-shaft has been sunk 4 fms. 2 ft., which is now down 4 fms. 2 ft. below the 205. Spurgin's engine-shaft has been sunk 21 fms. 3 ft. 6 in., and is now down 14 fms. 3 ft. 6 in. below the 160 fathom level. The different levels have been extended on the course of the lode 251 fms., the greatest part of which has been productive. I would remark that the bottom level, or 205, has been driven south in the last year about 27 fms., the whole of which has been through a profitable lode, and the end is still opening ground of a rich nature. The upper levels in this part of the mine were hard and poor, but I am happy to say that the 205 has got under this hard bar of ground, and the end is at present in a rich bunch of ore, and every prospect of continuing; during the last month 12 men at this level will break upwards of 40 tons of ore, which is full double the quantity that any such number of men ever broke in the mine before in one month. In the 190, 175, and 160 fm. levels, there is no material alteration; the lode is presenting the same congenial appearance as in the shallower levels, the greatest part of which will be advantageously worked at a low tribute. At the north mine, the engine-shaft has been sunk 1 fm., and is now down 1 fm. below the 90 fathom level; at this point we have commenced cutting a trip plat, and intend fixing a railroad here immediately, in order to bring away the work that may be broken in the back of this level; it appears by the run or bearing of the lode, as well as the underlie of the winze sinking below the 80, that both the lodes have formed a junction in the 90 fathom level, and if so there is every reason to expect an improvement. The different levels have been driven on the course of the lode 75 fms., about 60 fathoms of which have been through productive ground. Our progress in the 80 fathom level has been very slow, by having such a hard bar of ground, but the last 5 fms. driving has shown a decided improvement, the end being softer and of a better quality; and if the lode forms a junction in the 90 fm. level, as expected, I think it will not only tend to improve the lode, but also have the effect of changing the character of the ground; this is partly proved already, as the lode in this level is more productive than it was in any of the upper levels so near the shaft, and likewise in a softer channel of ground. In conclusion, I would beg to say, viewing both the mines respectively, that we are now in a prosperous position, and I have no hesitation in saying that the coming year will be a profitable one.

The CHAIRMAN said it was hardly necessary for him to go fully into the state of their affairs as they now stood, from the explanatory documents thereon which lay before the meeting, and which they had heard read; he should, therefore, at once propose the first resolution, "That the reports and accounts now read be received, adopted, and entered in the company's minute book;" that being seconded, any discussion could be gone into, and the directors would be happy to answer all questions put to them.

Mr. BIRDSEY seconded the resolution.

A SHAREHOLDER inquired as to the total amount of loss sustained by the company, and the nature of it—what was likely to be the ultimate result?

The CHAIRMAN explained the loss by smelting about 16*l.*; the commercial loss arose by the failure of two houses, the dishonoured acceptances to the company by one of them being 3400*l.*, the other 1600*l.* The latter was expected to pay a very handsome dividend; the former was less certain, and it was premature to conjecture even what it might possibly be, but he feared it would fall very short, and altogether leave a considerable deficiency.

Mr. GEO. BARCLAY observed that the year's operations at the mines had not realised expectations; a profit of only 1038*l.* was much below what they had estimated; and as to the smelting, that appeared to be a losing concern, carried on with great risk, and likely to meet with serious losses.

The CHAIRMAN admitted it was, and to ensure its permanent success he considered more capital should be added, the present being insufficient to carry on extensive operations.

Mr. JOHNSON considered beyond all doubt that 21,048*l.* might be taken as the present amount of available capital, stock, works, plant, and materials. In reference to the works, it was a matter of indifference to him whether prosecuted further or not; the shareholders might decide that question either way. The trifling loss shown by the accounts was nothing—a mere 14*l.* or 16*l.*; he estimated they had effected a considerable profit by purchasing and exciting competition of the ores of the Tamar Mines. It was true that by smelting they had made no profit for the year, but he would inform the meeting that they were now purchasing other lead ores on far better terms than heretofore, and therefore looked confidently to making profits. The smelters, in fact, he considered had been giving higher prices than the trade justified, and had come to see the error of any longer so doing.

Mr. BIRDSEY rose to make one or two observations. He had been largely interested with them from the commencement, and was perfectly satisfied it was their interest to continue on as smelters for their own protection. During the last year they had smelted 1000 tons of their own ores, whereby they had saved at least 2000*l.*, for had they been wholly dependent on the old companies they would have received at least 2*l.* per ton less, for want of a wholesome competition. Put down the smelting house, and then look forward to a drop in the produce of full 2*l.* per ton; they would take care the shareholders should not get many dividends. It should also be taken into account that the mine was getting deep and expensive; consequently, was the more dependent on receiving a good and fair price for its produce. They had 97 tons sampled and for sale next Tuesday, which he calculated would yield 400*l.* profit. The whole property was out of debt, and they could all see, by the accounts now produced, exactly how they stood up to the end of August last.

A SHAREHOLDER expressed his opinion that as the smelted lead was disposed of from time to time upon credit, it was at all periods subject to very great risk, especially in times of commercial difficulties, which, with a limited capital, might prove seriously injurious.

Mr. STAINSBY explained that only one house in the City purchased for cash; all the others did so on credit, short or long; and it was satisfactory to know that the four bills in question were the whole that the Tamar Company had in hand, all others had been duly paid.

Mr. BARCLAY concluded that, under such circumstances, it was in vain to expect any dividend at present.

The CHAIRMAN said certainly not, but there was the hope left that it would be the means of enabling the board to declare one of a larger amount on a future occasion.—The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

Mr. Johnson then observed that the mine derived a profit by means of smelting their own ores; there was no doubt of that, and as their ores would not smelt well without a mixture, it was necessary to buy others for the purpose. He could assure the shareholders present that every item of expenditure (within 5*l.*) was included in the accounts now produced. With regard to the mines, they had gone through a course of ore for 30 fms. long in the 205; the cost of doing so had been doubly refunded to them by the ore that came out of the ends, leaving back and bottom to come away at a future day. A pitch was working at 1s. 9d. in 1*l.*, and 12 men had sampled 42½ tons in the past month. As to the north mine, till very lately the 80 had been in hard ground; it was now in soft, the drivings being at 3*l.* and 4*l.* per fm., and turning out more productive. The loss had only been 390*l.* for 12 months, and it was essential to keep the engine going to pump water up for dressing purposes. He was glad, however, in being able to state that the 80 and 90 were more than paying their way.

The CHAIRMAN said, that having communicated fully all the board had to offer, he would beg to conclude the meeting.

Mr. BIRDSEY stated, the Tamar Mines had returned nearly half a million of money; the smelting works owed their origin and capital to them; the riches of the one built up and supported the other. Great praise was due to the board—he would, therefore, beg to propose, "That the thanks of the meeting are due, and hereby given to the chairman and directors for their able management of the company."

Mr. THOMAS WATSON seconded the same, and it was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN returned suitable thanks—hoping at the next annual meeting of the company it might be in their power to divide a sum satisfactory to all concerned.

Mr. THOS. WATSON then proposed, "That the cordial thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby given, to P. N. JOHNSON, Esq., for his able management of the company's property.

Mr. G. B. CARR felt most happy in seconding the same, being well aware of the anxiety of mind and vigilant attention bestowed by Mr. Johnson in all the business attending the operations of the Tamar Company.

Mr. JOHNSON, in return, admitted that it did cause him much anxiety of mind and body, still he was repaid by seeing all going on at the mines as it ought to do. He had been there very recently, and could assure them that everything was progressing in a most satisfactory manner, and no exertion on his part would be spared to carry it forward to a prosperous result.

The meeting then terminated.

TRELEIGH CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

At the annual meeting of shareholders, held at the offices of the company, Old Broad-street, on Wednesday, the 8th inst.,

G. B. CARR, Esq., in the chair,

The CHAIRMAN read the notice convening the meeting from the *Mining Journal*, after which the SECRETARY (Mr. Nicholson) read the directors' report, financial statement, and the report of the managing agent (Capt. W. Richards), as follows:—

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The report from the manager precludes the necessity of any lengthened remarks on the part of your directors. It is gratifying to notice the improvement on Christoe lode, west of Garden's shaft, and although the fluctuations which occur in mining are admitted to be proverbial, still, without expressing too sanguine an opinion of the future, sufficient has been seen of the lode to justify a belief in its permanency. No perceptible change has taken place on Parent lode, at the north mine. The cross-cuts which were commenced in the 64 fm. level north and south have not yet intersected the respective lodes, and, therefore, until the result is known no decided opinion can be pronounced on this part of the undertaking. As inquiries have been made as to the future samplings, your directors would observe that such estimates are too frequently founded on data which turn out to be erroneous. They, therefore, feel that the most prudent course is not to hazard an opinion thereon, in order that no disappointment may ensue. It will also be obvious to all those who are but slightly acquainted with mining affairs, that much will depend on the nature of the ground and other unforseen circumstances; while, on the other hand, it may fairly be assumed, when the ground west of Garden's shaft has been laid open, coupled with the aid which will be derived from the back of the 80, east of Christoe shaft, where there is a high piece of ground standing, that increased returns may be anticipated: and what is of no less importance, judging from the value of the lode in the 90 end, and also in the stopes, ore of a superior quality. By the cash accounts for the past year, now lying before you, it will be perceived, on a comparison with the one presented to the half-yearly meeting in April last, that the available assets now and at that time are nearly on a par. A continuance, however, of the present favourable condition of the mine will very soon place the finances of the company in a better position.

Financial Statement for the Year ending October 1.

Dr.—Balance last account	£ 844	17	1	
Copper ore, &c., sold during the year	5679	5	6	
Proceeds of 575*l.*, Three per Cent. Consols	562	1	2	
Old materials sold	17	13	0	—£7103 16 9
Cr.—Labour cost for one year	4640	7	2	
Merchants' bills	1499	3	2	
Lord's dues paid	207	16	0	
Dividends paid	17	0	0	
Balance at the bankers	738	16	10	
Petty cash		13	7	—£7103 16 9
ASSETS.				
To balance brought down	£739	10	5	
Ore sold, 25th September	552	0	0	
55*l.* 2s. 9d., Three per Cent Consols	53	6	0	
Dividend on stock	9	3	6	—£1353 19 11
LIABILITIES.				
Acceptances and claims	887	2	6	
Dues owing	178	8	6	—£1065 11 0

MANAGING AGENT'S REPORT.

Oct. 4.—In sending you my report, I must beg to confine it to the 80, 90, and 100 fm. levels, the upper levels being driven west as far as we think it prudent to go, and in these levels there is not anything particular to remark, except in the 90, where we have an excellent course of ore. The 90 is poor, but we hope, in sinking towards the 90, the lode will improve. The 100 is also poor at present, but it is several fms. behind the 90 end, and therefore we may reasonably expect an improvement soon. We are now rising against the winze sunk below the 90, but we have not drained it, so as to enable us to sink the winze. This part of the mine is looking exceedingly well. I am happy to say that we have holed the 80 to North Downs, and expect next week to get into this mine, when we hope to set tribute in each mine. We have a high piece of ground standing between the two mines, and there is every probability of its yielding a fair quantity of ore. I purpose next week driving the 90 east also into North Downs. At Wheal Parent, our operations are at present confined to driving the 64 north to cut Parent lode, and south to cut the middle lode. This I expect will take till about the end of November next, and not having seen the middle lode below the 40, and Parent lode below the 52, we hope for a favourable result.

The CHAIRMAN said that the accounts and reports then read so fully entered into the present state of affairs as to need no comment from him; he would, therefore, move "That they be received and adopted."

Mr. E. J. COLE seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN then observed that although the finances now were about the same as they stood at the last meeting, and would, therefore, allow of no mention as to dividend, still he had the satisfaction of stating that they had brought the mine into a much more productive and improving state.

A SHAREHOLDER considered the improvement but gradual, and the holders not any the better for it.

The CHAIRMAN explained that the improved orey ground had not yet come fully into operation; it would shortly be set to stopers and tributers. They were losing money before, but now they certainly were working to a profit.

Mr. BIRDSEY said he had been carefully watching the progress made from week to week, by the reports sent up and regularly published in the *Mining Journal*, by which it appeared they had gone over 20 fms. of good orey ground, worth upwards of 30*l* per fm., in the 90, besides 10 fms. worth from 10*l.* to 12*l.* This was very important, and he would go a little into the merits of it, as he should like to know their true position as to what reserves of tribute ground they might calculate upon having to beat away.

Mr. ALMOSNINO gave his opinion that the agent's report should be more explanatory, so that it should be fully understood by all the shareholders, leaving nothing to guess at.

The CHAIRMAN promised to communicate with him; he felt assured that Capt. Richards would not intentionally keep back any information from the shareholders. The meeting he now declared terminated.

Mr. BOND then moved, seconded by Mr. RYE, "That the thanks of this meeting be given to the directors, for their attention to the interests of the company."—Carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN returned suitable thanks, expressing a wish that at the next meeting he should be able to declare a dividend.

Mr. BOND said he should be ready "to vote thanks for it" if he did.

Mr. BIRDSEY then proposed "That the best thanks of the meeting be given to Capt. W. Richards, for his attention to the affairs of the mine,"

Mr. CARR felt great pleasure in seconding it.—The meeting then separated.

COPELAND'S CARTRIDGES.—We understand that Mr. Copeland has forwarded, to order, nearly 10,000 cartridges, for blasting in the quartz mines of California.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—There is no change in the 90, east of Field's engine-shaft. No. 1 winze, under the 80 east, cannot at present be sunk deeper, owing to water. The 80, east of engine-shaft, and west from Wyld's, are communicated, and quite equal to last report for ore. Preparations are making for sinking the latter below the 80, and the 80, east from Wyld's, is now driving. The lode in No. 4 winze, under the 70, is worth from 200*l.* to 220*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 60 west is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, having a better appearance than for some time past. Our tribute looks well.

APPLEDORE.—We have found a pretty branch of lead passing through the shaft, which I believe to be a dropper from one lode to the other, and which I regard as a good omen of what we may expect to find below. The shaft is down 17 fms., and nothing can look more promising than the ground in it.

BEDFORD UNITED.—In the 115, east of engine-shaft, we have a very strong kindly lode, producing good stones of ore. East of Andrew's winze we have cut through the slide, and are now driving north, as the lode is hove in that direction about 5 fms. West of Andrew's winze the lode is large and kindly. In the 103 fm. level east the lode is 4 ft. wide, with a leader of ore worth from 4 to 5 tons per fm. In Lintern's winze, in the bottom of the 103, the orey part of the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 6 tons of ore per fm. In the eastern end in the 90 the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of can, mundic, and ore, saving work, but not rich. In Rundle's winze, in the bottom of this level, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth from 6 to 7 tons of ore per fm. The pitches are looking as well as usual, and the mine altogether in a very satisfactory state.

BODCOLL.—In my last I informed you we had intersected the south wall of the lode, but in cutting through it, we find it to be only a branch from the lode; but we are still driving north, and hope to cut the main lode in the course of a few days; the lode can underlay but very little. The lode in Mr. Pugh's shaft is still rich.

BOSORN (TIN).—I have this day (Oct. 7) been underground in this mine, and noticed the workings at the engine-shaft. The bottom level is 40 fms. from surface; we are driving the bottom level east and west from the shaft; lode in each end 18 inches wide, with rich branches of tin: 9 fms. west from this shaft we are sinking a winze under the adit level; lode 12 in. wide, with good stones of tin. The flat-rod engine-shaft is now cleared 10 fms. under the adit, or 30 fms. from surface. We find this level extended 24 fms. east, in good tin ground, and a good lode in the eastern end now; the last 10 fms. is through a first-rate tin lode, and about 18 fms. east from the shaft there is a winze under the level in good tin ground. We broke this day several fine stones of rich tin, from 4 to 14 lbs. each. We have not cleared the bottom level west as yet, but from what I can notice we have a good run of tin ground east and west from this shaft. No time shall be lost in clearing this engine-shaft to the bottom. I am glad to report that the lode is large, ground soft, and tin rich. A few years since I had the clearing up of the Spearne Consols Tin Mine, at the expense of 1260*l.*, and I must say at that time Spearne Consols did not look so well as the Bosorn Tin Mine looks now; and I find that Bosorn Mine has cost about the same in clearing up, erecting an engine, &c.

BRYN-ARIAN.—The engine-shaft is down 2 fms. 1 ft. under the 24 fathom level, the ground still favourable for sinking. The 20 fm. level, west of the shaft, is much the same as last reported, yielding about 10 cwts. of ore per fm.; the stope in the back of this level, west of the shaft, is producing from 8 to 10 cwts. of ore per fm.; the stope in the back of this level, west of Hughes's winze, is in a lode 14 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per cubic fm. The lode in Hallett's shaft, sinking under the 20 fm. level, is much improved within the last few days, yielding from 10 to 12 cwts. of ore per fm. The lode in the 20 fm. level, north of this shaft, is 6 ft. wide, with a mixture of ore throughout; we save the whole for dressing, although coarse in quality; the lode in the rise in the back of this level is 4 ft. wide, yielding 15 cwts. of ore per fm.

BUTTERDON.—The engine-shaft is sunk 9 ft. below the 40 fm. level, and will be ready by the latter part of the week, to fix the standing lift from the 40 to the 30 fm. level, after which the sinking will go on regularly. The lode in the 40 end, south of the slide, is 3 ft. wide, carrying a leader, 4 in. wide, of good work. We shall commence a winze in the bottom of the 30 about 7 fm. before this end (the 40), where we passed through some orey ground, and when it is communicated we expect to have some paying ground to take away. The lode in the north end is still large and promising.

CALLINGTON.—The lode in the 135 fathom level, north and south of the diagonal shaft, is much the same as last reported on. The lode in the 125 fathom level north (north mine), is 15 in. wide, producing 3 cwts. of lead per fm.; the lode in the south end, same level, is 10 in. wide, producing stones of lead, and opening tributs ground. The lode in the 125 fathom level, south of south mine, is 12 in. wide, producing about 2½ cwts. of lead per fm.; the lode in the north end extending towards the counthouse shaft, is 18 in. wide, producing 2 cwts. of lead per fathom, and just got through the elvan course. The lode in the 112 fm. level south has not been taken down since last reported on, but the wall looks kindly, and when picked into shows lead. The ground in Kelly Bray rise over the 70 is just the same, and the lode is still split into branches; the same remarks will apply to the shaft sinking below the 50 fathom level where we have commenced boring a hole with a view to making a communication previous to the winter setting in. The stopes in the eastern end of the rise will produce 3 tons of ore per fathom. The produce of the last parcel of copper ore by Mr. Jenkins's assay is 7¼.

CEFN CAM SLATE QUARRY.—There is no change to notice here. We continue raising good slates (sizes).

COPPER BOTTOM.—There has been no alteration in either of our 60 fm. levels since last reported. In the rise in the back of 30 fm. level, west of Paull's shaft, the lode is nearly 2 feet wide, producing stones of ore. We shall resume the sinking of the winze in the bottom of the 20 fm. level next week. In the rise in the back of the 20 fm. level, west of Paull's shaft, we have still a good orey lode, 3 feet wide. We have fixed the whim at Highburrow, and shall finish repairing the shaft on Monday next; we shall then commence sinking it where we have every prospect of finding a productive lode. We shall commence cutting down May's shaft from the 20 to the 30 fm. level this week; we have completed it from the 10 to the 20 fm. level, and are cutting it down from the adit to the 10 fm. level; we have also cut down and secured this shaft at and above the adit level. The dam in the 30 fm. level is completed, and we have commenced building one in the 20 fm. level; the cutting for the bob-pit is finished, and the masons will commence walling it up to-morrow (Oct. 7).

CYFANNEDD FAWR.—I mentioned in my last report that the lead was making into the hanging side; this appears to have been caused by a bar of quartz coming in. We have since sunk 4 ft. on this barren ground, and have gone through the horse. To day (Oct. 7) the lead is again showing in the heading side, and we are raising good lead from the bottom of the sink. The ground is very favourable, and I look for some fine ore to be raised next week. They are getting on with the dressing of the lead.

DEVON AND COURTENAY.—We are progressing favourably with the 70 cross-cut, and the stratum is still of a good character. The 60 end is without alteration. Carthew's shaft is still in Elvan, which makes it troublesome for sinking. In Rundle's shaft we have an increase of water, but still our progress in sinking is favourable. The stopes in the back of the 60 are poor for ore, but rich for mundic. I am inclined to think that we have reached the top of the bunch of ore. We are getting on as fast as possible with the new drawing machine—in fact, we are getting on as vigorously as possible with all our operations.

DEVON GREAT BURRA BURRA.—I have put the men to open on the back of the south lode, and am much pleased to inform you it is not only a surprise to me, but to all those who have seen it. We have the largest rock s of gossan, far superior to anything ever yet produced in this neighbourhood—in fact, it is acknowledged so by gentlemen of ability whom few dare to deprecate. Mr. Hitchins having visited this almost unparalleled place, accompanied by Messrs. Halket, Hancock, Murchison, Captain Cook, Mr. Beck (the chairman of the Australian Burra Burra Mines), Arthur Dean, and Evan Hopkins, have expressed themselves in such language that it were needless for me to offer any further comment.

DOLFRWYNOG.—At Williams's shaft we continue the sinking. We have gone through the blue clay in the western end. A rush of water has taken place from the late heavy rains, but a drain of 4 ft. has relieved us, and we are now quite secure. At Harvey's trial we have cut a lode, but at present I am unable to say anything further about it, excepting that the appearances are very kindly.

DRIFT MOOR CONSOLS.—We have lately found another tin lode in this sett, about a foot wide, producing rich work, worth 20s. per barrow, and are driving a cross-cut to come to another lode, said to have produced a great quantity of tin in the former working. We shall cut this in about 6 fathoms driving.

EAST BALLESWIDDEN.—We are extending the 10 fm. level west from engine-shaft, on the Rose lode, with a good branch of tin. We expect to complete the flat lode engine-shaft to the 8 fm. level this week, and then to extend east on the lode in tin ground. On the new lode we are looking well, and the tributers are raising a good quantity of tinstuff.

EAST CROWNDALE.—The south lode, going west, in the 58, is large, and spotted throughout with copper, but not rich enough to save; the lode is of a very promising character, and in good ground for driving; the north lode, going west, is small at present, with a leader of copper ore, 5 in. wide, but ground hard; the average bearing of the south lode is 20 in. north of west. The distance from lode to lode at the new engine-shaft is 16 fms., consequently they will concentrate 106 fms. 4 ft. 6 in. from the above point, if they keep their present direction. I have measured the distance from the new engine-shaft to the old engine-shaft at surface, and find it 60 fathoms. Now, report says that the cross-course is in the old engine-shaft in the 72 fm. level, and 6 fms. east in the 30 fm. level; the inclination is 2 ft. per fm. In presuming that this data is correct, the line of driving in our 58 will shorten 15 fms. 2 ft.: 23 fms. 0 ft. 11 in. has been driven on the lode; therefore, according to this showing, we have 21 fms. 3 ft. 1 in. more to meet the cross-course, which will take three months from this time in doing; but I hope and feel confident that we shall have an improvement before we reach that point, judging from the character of the lode and the fine shaft—a light blue killas clothing it. In the rise, in the back of the north lode, in the 58, there is no alteration.

EAST GUNNIS LAKE.—The shaftmen are driving the 24 east, in consequence of breaking the windbore. The lode in the 24 east is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar and mundic, with some stones of ore. In the south shaft, sinking under the 16 fm. level, the lode is about 2 ft. wide, producing fine stones. The lode in the 16 east is at present somewhat disordered. The river shaft is cleared and secured to within 1 fm. of the back of the 24 fm. level. We have about 20 tons of ore just ready for sampling, and think it will be better to sell it by private contract, so as to avoid the expense of sale by ticketing.

EAST SHARP TOR.—The lode in the cross-cut in the 40 fm. level, east of Hitchins's shaft, is producing more spar and peach than when last reported on—now into it 14 feet. The ground in the 40 west is a little harder than when last reported on. The shaftmen are still engaged about the bob plat.

EAST TAMAR.—In the 90, north of Furze Hill shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, with a branch of fluor-spar 1 ft. wide, worth 4 cwts. of ore per fm. In the 70 fm. level north, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 6 cwts. of ore per fm. In the 60 north, the lode is 4 ft. wide, and worth 7 cwts. of ore per fm.; ditto north the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of can and gossan, worth 5 cwts. of ore per fm. The lode in the 26, north of Gullett's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, and worth 2 cwts. of ore per fm. In the 46, north of Gullett's shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, and worth 7 cwts. of ore per fm. Church-lane shaft is sinking by six men; the lode in the bottom is of good size, and producing 6 cwts. of ore per fm. Gullett's shaft being completely drained, we have resumed clearing and cutting it abroad, under the 46 fm. level. The tribute department remains without any material alteration, and in all probability will maintain our present returns.

EAST WHEAL GEORGE.—The lode in the 23 fm. level, east of shaft, is without alteration; it does not appear to be a cross-course, but a continuous range of capel and spar; according to the underlie of the cross-course in the 12, we must have several fms. more to drive at this point to intersect it. The lode in the 23 west is poor; this level is now 8 fms. behind the 12. The stopes are yielding about 16*l.* worth of ore

per fm. Having now a good supply of water for the wheel, we are drawing up the stuff and making preparations for sinking the shaft. We have not yet sampled September ores, but hope to do so next week;—computed 15 tons. We are dressing a small parcel from Mr. Leache's land.

EAST WHEAL LEISURE.—The lode cut in the 38 fathom level, south of engine-shaft, is yielding good stones of ore. The lode in the 27 east is 2 ft. wide, with stones of ore. The 17 west is holed to Morcom's shaft, and the men are now employed planking down the shaft, erecting whim, &c.; the level will be continued west, and a cross-cut driven to cut Taylor's lode. The 17 east is producing good stones of ore, and looking more promising than for some time past. The 10 west, on Taylor's lode, continues to lay open good tribute ground, producing 1 ton of ore per fm.; the 10 east, on the north lode, is still in the run of mundic—lode 6 ft. wide. On the completion of the winze from adit a winze will be sunk from the 10, to prove the run of ore gone over in this level. Eight tribute pitches are working, at from 8s. to 11s. in 1*l*.

ESGAIR LLEE.—The engine-shaft is down 12 fms. below the deep adit, and we shall at once commence dividing the shaft, put in footway, &c., preparatory to cutting plat. The caunter lode in the deep adit, east of Jones's winze, for the last 3 ft. in driving, is not looking quite so well as before, being a little disordered by another cross-course, but from its general appearance I think it is likely soon to improve. We cannot speak of any alterations in the tribute pitch, and the tributers, so far, are working in a spirited manner.

GARREG.—Since the last two-monthly meeting all the underground operations have been suspended; therefore, I can give you no further information on this point than you have already had in my former reports. The engine is now towards completion, and will, I trust, be set to work on Saturday next, when about three days will suffice to unwater the mine. I shall then be in a position to give you a true state of the mine, with the probable result of our prosecution. My opinion is still unaltered that there will be a good mine here.

GREAT SHEBA CONSOLS.—I found an adit level driven west for upwards of 60 fms. on the north or main lode, which is large average size, about 6 ft., composed of quartz, mundic, peach, and very fine stones of ore, seldom met with at so shallow a level, altogether presenting a very kindly appearance. There is an engine-shaft sunk north of this lode in a vertical direction, which is expected to fall in with it about the 60 fm. level—this shaft is now down about 30 fms. I believe it is intended to go down about 40 fms., and then cross-cut to the lode, where I should think, judging from the appearance in the adit, you would have a good course of ore. There is another lode further south, about parallel with the above, but not wrought on to any extent, nearly cut in the lobby, and sunk on about 8 or 9 ft. This is also a large masterly lode, from which some fine stones of ore have been taken; I would, therefore, recommend that the sinking of Vatcher's shaft (which has been sunk 12 fms. to meet this lode) be resumed, and the lode cut and opened on. My opinion is, that you will find this a profitable lode shallow. The large water-wheel just put to work is a very strong powerful machine, with a good stream of water, thus curtailing the expense of steam-power, which will prove of great advantage to the mine: looking at that and the appearance of the lodes, I think, with a comparatively small outlay, you will have a first-rate mine.

— *Oct.* 7.—Our north shaftmen are engaged cutting a gutter to carry the water to the cistern for the large lift, as well as fixing the cistern, in order to get it completed by the time the capstan is up; the carpenter is making all speed to get it completed. The men have commenced driving west on the lode at Vatcher's shaft. The new machinery works well.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—The 51 fm. level, east of Buckley's shaft, is of a promising character; lode 9 in. wide, quality as last reported. The shaft is completed to that level all the way from surface on the course of the lead lode, which is nearly perpendicular, and in rising from the 51 to the 40 we have laid open rich lead ground, both east and west of the shaft. The stopes in the back, east of Kenworthy's, are producing moderately. In the 40 end, near Burges's shaft, lode more productive than last week; the stopes are producing their usual quantity of lead. The 30 end continues in an improved state. We have driven from 70 to 80 fms. in the level above, through a continued channel of rich lead ground. The stopes are turning out remarkably well. The 26, on the new lode, is communicated with the cross-cut, and we have gone through 27 fms. of rich lead ground. The lode west of cross-course does not continue so good this week. We have nothing new elsewhere. The stopes in this level are turning out satisfactorily. The adit end still continues poor. The dressing and surface operations have been very much retarded in consequence of the heavy rains. We sold on Saturday last 13 cwts. 3 qrs. 2 lbs. of tin, at 42*l*. per ton. We expect to sell a parcel of jack this week.

HENNOCK.—The lode in the 20 fathom level north seems to improve every fathom we drive. We have now a branch to the east of the quartzose lode, about 9 in. wide, which will make about 30 cwts. of lead to the 100 kibbles, with, I think, every chance of further improvement. We have now only 3 fms. of water in the shaft.

HERODSFOOT.—Bease's shaft is sinking in favourable ground, and we shall continue to sink it for this month, and then drive to cut the lode. In the 137 fm. level, the lode in the south end is at present unproductive. In No. 1 stope, in the back of this level, the lode is worth 6 cwts., and in No. 2 8 cwts. of ore per fm. In the 127 fm. level north, the lode in the end will yield 6 cwts. of ore per fm. In No. 1 stope it is worth 8 cwts., and in No. 2 10 cwts. of ore per fm.; in the south end, in this level, the lode is worth 5 cwts. of ore per fathom. In the two stopes in the back of this level the lode is worth 8 cwts. per fm. In the 117 fm. level south the lode in the end will produce 10 cwts. of ore per fm.; No. 1 stope 5 cwts., No. 2 8 cwts., and No. 3 10 cwts. per fm. The lode in the south end, in the 106 fm. level, is at present poor and unproductive. In the 94 fm. level south the lode is worth 10 cwts. of ore per fm. in the end; In No. 1 stope 8 cwts., No. 2 20 cwts., and No. 3 12 cwts. per fm. In the 82 fm. level south the lode in the end is worth 7 cwts. of ore per fm.; in No. 1 stope 8 cwts., and in No. 2 7 cwts. per fathom; this level is now extended as far south as Bease's shaft. The south end in the 72 fm. level is suspended; the stope in the back of this level will yield 12 cwts. of lead per fm. We sampled, on Tuesday, a parcel of ore, computed at 50 tons.

HOLMBUSH.—The ground in Hitchins's shaft, sinking 6 fathoms below the 132 fm. level, is very favourable indeed, being a beautiful killas stratum—we shall now fix cistern and pitwork in that level. Wall's engine-shaft, sinking below the 100 fm. level is not quite so easy, having met with another hard floor of ground. The lode in the 132, north and south of copper lode, is 10 ft. wide, producing stones of lead; the stopes over are set at 6s. 8d. tribute. We have two other stopes in the back at 5s. in 1*l*. The lode in the winze sinking below the 132 is 14 in. wide, producing 3 tons of copper ore per fm.—down 4 fms. below level. The lode in the 132, east of winze 9 fms., will produce 2 tons of ore per fathom; we consider those points to be of a very encouraging nature below the ironstone, and tending towards the eastern part of the mine into the granite. The flap-jack lode in the 120 is 1 ft. wide, and will produce 2 tons of copper ore per fathom—looking kindly. The lode in the 110, east of the great cross-course is 2 ft. wide, and will produce 1½ tons of ore per fm. In the 100 east the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, mundic, blende, and stones of copper ore; west, it is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of copper ore.

KESWICK.—The 20 fm. level south, at Brandley, is without alteration; the same level north is worth 30 cwts., and Kelly's rise, in this level, 10 cwts. of lead ore per fm. Lynn's rise is yielding 6 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The Salt sump is worth full 25 cwts. to the fm. At Thornthwaithe there is no alteration.

KILBRICKEN.—I have set the pitches to four men each from 5*l*. to 6*l*. per ton, and hope shortly, as we clear away the rubbish, to set more. I have four men clearing the shaft in the bog, where lead was raised in the former workings, and where I hope soon to be raising ore also: I have not lost sight of the ore about the shaft. Our cost is rather heavy this month in merchants' bills, as we have had a new boiler-house to build and cover in at the new engine-house, and also in putting down a new lift.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.—At Stewart's shaft, we are rising in the backs of the 86 and 74 fm. levels, through a kindly lode. Gilpin's shaftmen have fixed the new pitwork; we shall now commence driving the bottom ends, and sinking the shaft deeper. The 62 end west has a very kindly lode, producing ½ ton of ore to the fm.; and the rise over the 50 is still very productive for lead.

KINGSETT AND BEDFORD.—The ground in the north end has not been so favourable for driving the past week; the present price is 40s. per fm.: the lode in this end is 10 in. wide; in the south end the lode is 15 in. wide, of a very promising character.

LEWIS.—In the 90 fathom level there is no alteration since my last report. The north lode in the 80, east from tin shaft, is 4 ft. wide, opening good tribute ground. Praed's lode in the 40, west from copper ore shaft, is 8 in. wide, unproductive; this lode in the 30, west from Stainsby's shaft, is 1 ft. wide, producing good stones of tin. In the 20, west from Stainsby's shaft, the lode is 18 in. wide, low price tribute ground; in this level, east from Grundry's shaft, the lode is 8 in. wide, unproductive. Praed's lode, in the 10 fm. level, west from Grundry's shaft, is 18 in. wide, opening good tribute ground. Mitchell's lode, in the 17 fm. level, east from ditto shaft, is 18 in. wide, good work for tin. Harvey's lode, sinking under the 6 fathom level, west from ditto shaft, is 1 ft. wide, saving work for tin.

LYDFORD CONSOLS.—At Wheal Mary the lode in the adit level, south of gossan shaft, is large, being full 2½ ft. wide, composed of mundic, quartz, and occasionally spots of lead and copper—is exceedingly kindly. We continue driving on the course of the Fanny lode, which is large and kindly, being composed of gossan, flookan, and a small quantity of barytes. We have not as yet met with any lode between this and Wheal Mary lode. At Wheal Adventure we have forked the water to 3½ fms. below the adit level, and find the shaft full of stuff, which much impedes our progress, and will considerably, until the 12 fm. level is reached, after which we do not calculate on any serious impediment, and shall be able, I hope, to fork the water fast. The wheel is a very good one, and works remarkably well.

MERLLYN.—The whim-shaft, which is now sunk to the 36 fathom level, is suspended for casing, to draw by whim from that level; as soon as this is completed we shall commence driving the 36 fm. level west, the lode is as last reported, worth 12*l*. per fathom. The lode is intersected in the engine-shaft, although not producing so much lead as might be expected from the level above; it has a very promising appearance, producing about ½ ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the 16, west of shaft, is suddenly become small and unproductive, but from appearances I think it will continue in this state but for a very short distance. The lode in the 15 yard level is worth 20*l*. per fm.; the rise in the back of the same level is worth 12*l*. per fm. The engine, &c., is being built as rapidly as consistant, and I have no doubt the engine will be in course of working in good time.

NORTH BASSET.—The lode in the new shaft, sinking under the 82 fathom level, is 2 ft. wide, a good course of yellow ore. The lode in the 82 fm. level, west of the new shaft, is 4 ft. wide, a beautiful course of yellow ore. The lode in the 72 fm. level, west of the new shaft, is 3 ft. wide, a good lode of black and grey ore. The lode in the 62 fm. level, west of Lyle's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, composed of gossan, mixed with grey ore. The lode in the winze sinking under the 72 is 4 ft. wide, a good course of yellow ore.

NORTH BULLER.—The lode cut in the cross-cut, north of Louisa engine-shaft, this week appears to improve very much in the bottom of the end as it goes down; the lode is about 2 ft. wide, producing rich ore and mundic, with several good branches of ore dropping into it, making altogether about 4 ft. in width, and the wall is not yet cut. We are highly pleased with the appearance of it in this level, and feel confident of North Buller making a splendid mine; the underlay of the lode is not more than about 6 in. per fathom. We set six men last setting day to drive 3 fms., at 5*l*. 10s. per fm. A shareholder has just informed us that he has a sample assayed of the above lode, which made a produce of 13 per cent. good. The ground in the south cross-cut is rather hard, set to six men, to drive 2 fms., at 8*l*. per fm. The lode in King's shaft is 18 in. wide, with a branch of rich black and coated yellow copper ore; in the eastern end the remainder is gossan and quartz—ground more favourable for sinking, set to nine men, to sink 1 fm., at 10*l*. In the adit end the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of gossan, peach, flookan, and spots of copper ore intermixed—set to four men and two boys, to drive 1 fm., at 3*l*. 10s. We have put four men and two boys to sink the shaft in the adit end; after it is holed it will enable us to extend the end much faster and cheaper.

NORTH DOWNS.—In the 80 fm. level the lode is 18 in. wide, worth 12*l*. per fm.; we have holed this end from Treleigh Consols Mine with a borer hole, and the water is draining fast; I hope on Monday it will be down to the 80 fm. level.

PENDARVES AND ST. AUBYN CONSOLS.—The ground in the engine-shaft is as favourable for sinking as we anticipated. In the 24 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing a little ore. The winze in the bottom west we hope will be holed by next report. The lode in the 12 west is 3 ft. wide, composed of gossan, spar, &c. The ground in the 12 north is as last reported. The lode in the deep adit east, on the north lode, is about 6 in. wide, but poor. The deep adit at Barrepar is being cleared with as much success as can be expected. Nothing new in the tribute department. The engine-shaft is sinking by six men, at 15*l*. per fm. Fifteen men and seven boys are working on tutwork; two men and one boy on tribute.

RIX HILL.—In the 50 east the lode still looks kindly for copper; the cross-cut progresses towards the north lode favourably with the number of hands employed. I hope this week to get the full number of men for the cross-cut, and also the 40 west. The driving east on the south part of the south lode, in the 17 fm. level, improves for tin. Tregaskiss's pitch looks well, Elliot's is poor, Toy's has improved; no alteration to notice in the other pitches. Our next sampling will take place about the 19th inst.—say about 12 tons; 8½ tons for July and August.

RUNNAFORD COOMBE.—We are still raising tin, and the lode continues as good as when I made my last report. I am happy to inform you that the stamps are once more put to work on excellent ore, which the men have broken from the lode left in the level.

SILVEY VALLEY AND WHEAL BROTHERS.—Since last report, we have made a communication from the bottom of the 14 fm. level down to the rise in the back of the 24 fm. level; we shall now, therefore, be able to work east and west of the rise, as we have good air, and also to resume driving the end of the 24, which is very important. The ore in the rise holds on, and is in the form of grey and red oxide, crystallised, and native silver; a sample assayed from it by Mr. Jenkins gives a produce of 4228 ozs. to the ton of ore; this is the highest assay yet made. We have also had a sample assayed from the 29 fm. level (just commenced to be driven), which gives a produce of 662 ozs. 13 dwts. 8 grs.; the lode in this level is very promising, as also in the 35 fm. level. In the other part of the mine, at Murray's shaft, the lode is comprised of flookan, white iron, and mundic, and is about 14 in. wide. We have assayed two samples of the flookan, which give respectively 21 ozs. 6 dwts. 16 grs. and 45 ozs. 3 dwts. 8 grs. of fine silver to the ton of ore. The shed over the dressing-floor will be finished this week, when we shall immediately commence dressing the ore.

SOUTH OF SCOTLAND MINES.—We continue to make very good progress in sinking the south shaft, which is down 7 fms. below the 7 fm. level; the ground is improved, with spots of ore in it. We are busily engaged in putting down the pumps and machinery, which we expect to have at work by the end of next week—consequently our labour cost will be greatly diminished.

SOUTH TAMAR.—The engine-shaft has been sunk 1 fm. 3 ft.; the lode is smaller, being nipped up by a patch of hard capel, but not likely to continue. In the 124 north the lode is 3½ ft. wide, composed of quartz, with a branch yielding 5 cwts. of ore per fm.; south, it is 3 ft. wide, with a small branch of ore on the foot wall, the other part being composed of quartz and spotted with ore. The 112 north is suspended; south this lode is 3½ ft. wide, worth 8 cwts. of ore per fm.; the backs will set at a low tribute. The 110 and 124 are the only levels to be extended northward for the present. In the 100 south there is a tolerably good branch of ore on the foot-wall. The lode in the 90 fm. level south is 4 ft. wide, worth 8 cwts. of ore per fm.; the 80 will produce the same. In the 30 south the lode is full 4 ft. wide, with capel and strings of rich ore, all of which is good work, and will yield under the stamps 12 cwts. of ore per fm. The 60 south is idle, but will be reset. The number of tutworkmen is 48. The tribute department is in a healthy state, and fully adequate to maintain our present samplings. We have 11 pitches set to 46 men, at an average tribute of 6s. 3d. in 1*l*. for lead, and I have no doubt but that the men will get wages.

SOUTH WHEAL TRELAWNY.—We are still cross-cutting west in the 60, with six men, ground sparry for driving. No discovery in the eastern part of the boundary is made as yet. Lead sold, 7th October, 89 tons, to Newton, Keates, and Co., at 19*l*. 1s. 6d. per ton.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD.—The engine-shaft is sunk 4 fms. 4 ft. 6 in. below the 205 fathom level; in the end driving south, in this level, the lode is 1 ft. wide. opening ground of a rich profitable character. In the 190 end the lode is 18 in. wide, producing work of a good quality. In the 175 end the lode is 2½ ft. wide, 6 in. of which is rich work. In the 160 end the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of fluor-spar, with ore disseminated throughont. Spurgin's shaft is down 15 fms. 2 ft. 6 in. below the 160 fathom level; we expect to commence driving north and south from this shaft about the latter end of this week. At the north mine, the sumpmen are engaged cutting a trip plat in the 90 fm. level. In the 80 end, driving north, the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing work of a moderate quality. We have communicated the winze to the 90 fm. level, which will facilitate our operations in this part of the mine. We sampled on Saturday, the 4th inst., two parcels of silver-lead ore, computed as follows:—No. 1 parcel 49 tons, No. 2 parcel 48 tons. Separate samples of each parcel have been sent to the different smelters.

TEHIDY.—The shaft is holed to the 23 fm. level, and we now have good tribute ground open for 30 fms. in height. From the shaft we have 20 fms. to drive to the cross-course east, and have no doubt of success in this end. In the east of the cross-course, in the old mine, the water has sunk 10 fms., and doubtless will continue to go back. The mine throughout looks well.

TINCROFT.—Highburrow tin lode, in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 152 fm. level, at 45*l*., is 6 ft. wide, worth 30*l*. per fm.; in the 152 east the lode is 4 feet wide, worth 9*l*. per fm. In the 142, east of Martin's east shaft, driving at 6*l*. 10s., the lode is 4½ ft. wide, worth 15*l*. per fm. for tin and copper. In the 132 east, driving at 9*l*., the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 12*l*. per fm. Chapple's lode, in the 120, driving west of downright shaft, at 11*l*., is 4 ft. wide, worth 14*l*. per fm. for tin and copper. In the 110 west, driving at 11*l*., the lode is 4½ ft. wide, worth 10*l*. per fathom for tin and copper. Grout's lode, in the 80, west of downright shaft, is 5 ft. wide, worth 22*l*. per fm. In the 70 west, at 10*l*., the lode is 6 ft. wide, worth 12*l*. per fm.; the pitches on this lode are looking much the same as last reported. At North Tincroft, the lode in the 120 east, driving at 11*l*., is 3 ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore; in the west end, same level, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 5*l*. per fm. In the 110 east, driving at 8*l*. 10s., the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 5*l*. per fm. for copper; in the west end, in the same level, at 15*l*. 10s., the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 3*l*. per fm. In the 100 fm. level, east of Willoughby's shaft, at 12*l*. 10s., the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 8*l*. per fm. for tin and copper; in the 100, west of engine-shaft, at 6*l*. 10s., the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 15*l*. per fathom for copper. In the winze sinking below the 90, west of the 100 end, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 25*l*. per fathom for copper.

TREBELL CONSOLS.—*Oct.* 6.—Since my last report we have sunk the perpendicular shaft nearly 7 fathoms: the water became very plentiful at the depth of 4 fms., and continued to increase, so that it hindered sinking, although worked on by 11 men at first, and lastly by 12 men. We commenced driving towards the lode, which we had nearly reached, but the water being from 600 to 700 gallons per hour, and much on the increase as it neared the lode, it was thought advisable to suspend operations and commence an adit. I named the advantages of an adit in my last report, and have commenced the lobby; this will be carried on until there is proper depth for close driving. The length of the lobby will be about 20 fms., which will be well onward in a fortnight, the driving will then commence by four men, who will keep it constantly working, one man at a time being sufficient; the shafts at this level will cost but little in sinking. The driving this adit is, in my opinion, the best and much the cheapest way of proving the lodes; if a portable engine was put on the lodes discovered it would not prove to a sufficient depth, because of the large quantity of water; particularly as it would be necessary to cross-cut north and south, to ascertain what lodes remained not intersected. This adit will prove what lodes are in the sett, and where a shaft may be sunk in its proper position; costeaning, as named in my last, will not prove the lode satisfactorily, the soil being aluvial and the water found shallow. I have no doubt of Lanivet Consols lodes, which are Wheal Messer lode and the lodes of Tretoil, being in this sett, and the adit being begun further north, will prove if there be any others within its range, north of Wheal Messer and near that lode. There is in Wheal Messer a lode, or branch, named Michell branch (I believe that was its name), which was very productive at a shallow depth—the ore of a superior quality: this branch was but a few fathoms north of the main lode; we are likely to meet with it also in this adit; it has another advantage not mentioned—viz., the drainage of the surface water, and the engine would have less depth to draw the water, according to the depth of the lode intersected; and I believe this adit wil prove the lodes quicker than can be done by a portable engine, besides the great difference in expense. It is impossible to say what the cost of driving the adit may be, but from what I have seen in Tretoil, Lanivet Consols, and Wheal Messer Mines, the shallow driving was easily accomplished; the ground being soft killas, requiring but little timber, many useless boards may be had from the erection of the engine, so that if timber be required, but very little new will be wanted. I think that 10 fathoms per month, on an average, may be fairly calculated to be driven by four men, unless the ground proves different to expectation; the distance to the point intended will be about 100 fms. and depth 10 fms.: this will be west of the shaft, as it is the nearest point, and will, no doubt, unwater the shaft, and if driven on west will increase in depth. By continuing the adit south of this point, which will be needful, it will increase in depth in much the same ratio for nearly 100 fms. further south. The engine-shaft, in the tin department, is about 5½ fms.; just beyond it is rather hard, price 12*l*. per fm.; since the suspension of the shaft on the copper lode we have increased the quantity of men; it is now sinking by nine men, who will keep on all working time: in the last few feet we have discovered a cross-cut, about 1 foot wide, containing a portion of tin underlaying south, about 1 ft. in a fm.; its regular course is nearly north and south; the lode is likely to improve as it nears the cross-course; and as the shaft is about 15 fms. from the south lode, and 5 fms. from the north lode, the exact distance cannot be ascertained. The former workings in these lodes, parallel with the shaft, being filled up, it will be a great advantage, in driving, to intersect these lodes, besides the chance of improving them. It will be necessary to drive to intersect one or both of these at about 8 fms. or, at most, 9 fms., to have water for condensing grate water, &c. The stopes are much as usual; we shall increase our force here, as much has not been done lately. We expect favourable results in opening ground east as well as west.

— *Oct.* 7.—I am glad to be able to congratulate you, and the shareholders generally, on the present prospects of the adventure. In sinking the engine-shaft on the top of the hill we have intersected a cross-course, which is considered by all parties acquainted with the locality to be an indication of large and rich deposits of tin in the large east and west lodes, when they come in contact with the same. The cross-course itself shows a good van of tin on the shovel. Another interesting feature in this department is that about 20 fms. west of the cross-course the two large tin lodes, in going west, form a junction; from this spot thousands of waggon loads of stuff have been carried away for the purpose of extracting the tin which it contained: as there is an account of dues paid from this place about two centuries ago, we have reason to expect large returns form this particular spot. The tin lode, upon which we are now working, is above 18 ft. wide, producing tin throughout its entire width, some part of it producing very rich stamps' work never did this lode present such a promising appearance as at the present time. The other large lode, further south, has not been intersected by us at any level, but we have opened on its back, and find it to be of equal promise with the monster lode we are now working on. The lode called Bullock's lode, from its having been cut in Mr. Bullock's field, is still further south, and is, as far as we have been able to ascertain, about 2 ft. wide, carrying a beautiful leader of tin ore; this lode can be wrought on to advantage by virtue of flat-rods to be attached to the steam-engine, which will increase our returns of tin, and also supply us with water for condensing and dressing purposes. Our engine-shaft will from this time be sunk by nine men, instead of six as heretofore, as it is of importance to get down to water by the time the engine is ready. We must also keep at least four men stoping the tin lode, to be prepared with a good quantity of tinstuff for stamping. Our count-house, smiths and carpenters' shops, are nearly completed, and we hope soon to fix the bellows and anvil, which we expect to purchase at a mine sale in the neighbourhood on the 9th inst. We are now erecting a horse-whim for the purpose of drawing the tinstuff from the stopes; and as it is probable we shall have to sink another shaft further east, we have placed it in such a position as to command two shafts when necessary. In the copper department we are unable at present to do anything in the shape of sinking, the water being so plentiful, but being of opinion that there are copper lodes further north than the large one already discovered, we deem it advisable to commence an adit at the northern extremity of the sett, which being a cross-cut adit will show us all the east and west lodes we have, and enable us to determine on the proper place to erect machinery for the full development of this very important part of the mine. This adit will intersect Wheal Messer lode about 10 fms., and Tretoil main lode about 15 fms. deep, and judging from the productiveness of both these lodes in the above mines, we anticipate very favourable results. Considering the softness of the ground through which the adit will have to be driven (decomposed clay-slate), and the discoveries we are likely to make, I anticipate, after carefully weighing the matter, that this is the very best thing which can be done. I send herewith a rough sketch of the tin lodes as they approximate going west, and also their connection with the cross-course just seen in the shaft.

— I have, on two occasions, carefully inspected your mine, and beg now to congratulate you as a profitable adventurer.—Copper Lode: This mine, although in its infancy, is of such a character as to warrant a sufficient outlay of capital for fully prosecuting it. This part of the sett is pretty extensive, and has passing through the central part of it the Great Messer copper lode, which produced such immense quantities of copper ores at a very shallow depth. Independent of this, the Tretoil lodes also pass through the property, and from the nature of the strata, I fully expect that they will be found equally as rich as they were in the adjoining mines.—Tin Lode: This lode presents more than what has been termed kindly, for I must confess that I never saw a tin lodes or lode present such favourable appearances. I need not state to you the particular size of it, but beg to say that I was very agreeably surprised to find such a champion lode, producing such rich work so near the surface. I saw the ores that were taken from the large heap raised and laying on the floors, bruised down and washed on the shovel, and the tin produced. You will, with the aid of a 36-head steam-stamp, which you are now about to erect, be enabled to return great quantities of tin. I would also beg to remind you of the cross-course recently met with in the engine-shaft, its size and quality, and of what may be expected of the great tin lode when worked on near to it; and, further, that of the great cross-course west, and of the junction of the north and south lodes, west of the engine-shaft, from which, by the excavations made at the surface on the backs of the lodes, immense quantities of tin must have been returned. Taking into consideration the size and quality of the lodes, the advantages connected with working them in stoping down large quantities for the stamps, and all the other advantages that may be derived from practical working, I am fully pursuaded that you will have a profitable and lasting mine.—JAMES HOSKINS.

TREHANE.—The lode in the 88 fathom level south is improved, and now worth 7*l*. per fm., but the ground being hard our progress is slow here; in the north end in this level the lode is large and promising, producing good stones of lead. The stopes in the 78 fm. level, both north and south of the shaft, continue to be worth on an average 8*l*. 10s. per fm. The stopes in the back of the 68 fm. level are worth 9*l*. per fm. The lode in the stopes in the backs of the 25 and 45 fm. levels is worth 7*l*. per fm.

TRELAWNY.—At Trelawny shaft, the shaftmen have made the necessary preparations, and to-morrow (8th inst.) they will commence sinking under the 107 fm. level. In the 107 fm. level, north and south, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 8*l*. per fm. In the 92 end north the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 7*l*. per fm.; in the south end, same level, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 7*l*. per fm. In the 82 end north the lode is 3½ ft. wide, and worth 14*l*. per fm.; in the winze in the bottom of this level the lode is 3 feet wide, and worth 12*l*. per fm. In the 78 end, north of Trehane, the lode is 4 ft. wide, and worth 5*l*. per fm. In the 68 end, north of ditto, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 3*l*. per fm. Smith's shaft is sunk 2 fms. below the 68 fm. level; we should have sunk more, but the men have been partially engaged securing the shaft; in the 68 end south the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 16*l*. per fm.; we are driving north in this level in killas, so as to prevent any damage to the shaft timber, &c. In the 55 end north the lode is 1 ft. wide, at present not very orey; the winze in the bottom of this level is being sunk slowly, in consequence of the water not being drained faster by the 68 end. The lode is 2 feet wide, and worth 12*l*. per fm. Our stopes and pitches are as usual.

TRELEIGH CONSOLS.—Christoe Lode: In the rise in the back of the 100 fm. level, west of Garden's shaft, the lode is 15 in. wide, with stones of ore. In the 90 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 32*l*. per fm.; in the rise in the back of this level the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 40*l*. per fm.; in the stopes above, west of Terril's winze, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 28*l*. per fm. In the winze below the 80, west of Garden's shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, with stones of ore.—Parent Lode: In the 64 cross-cut, north of Parent shaft, we are driving to cut Parent lode; the 64 cross-cut. south of Parent shaft, we are driving to cut the Middle lode.—Middle Lode: In the 25, east of Burgess's shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, with good stones of ore, and is looking kindly.

TRELOWETH.—The engine-shaft is sunk only 1 ft. since my last, and the ground is hard. The 45 west is extended 10 ft.; lode improving in appearance, yielding good stones of yellow ore; east, it is driven 10 ft., lode large, and producing a small quantity of copper ore. The 32 west is driven 5 ft., the lode large, with a leader on the north part 18 in. wide, yielding very good copper ore mixed with mundic; east it is driven 9 ft., the lode without improvement. The 20 cross-cut, south of Woodfall's, is driven 3 feet, and we expect 3½ fms. to the lode. Brightman's shaft is stopped sinking in consequence of cutting large quantities of water,—down below the surface, 14 fms. 4 ft. 10 in. I regret that the copper ore, cut in Harrison's shaft, has proved a short bunch, and great deceiver, for I really anticipated it would have done better; the quantity of ore dressed from it is about 9 tons. I would venture to remark, on the approach of another quarterly meeting, that although we have not succeeded in making a permanent discovery, yet when it be borne in mind that our sett, extending over 1000 fms. on the line of lodes, and the greatest length, opened at the 32, is not more than 22 fms., it would be premature to give an opinion opposed to this mine, especially knowing the immense riches this lode has produced in Alfred Consols, Great Wheal Alfred, and West Wheal Alfred. In driving the levels east and west we probably shall meet with bunches of yellow ore. Yet knowing that in the two mines first mentioned it was I may say years, before the productive lode was met with, I trust the adventurers in Treloweth will have patience, and there is no doubt they will be well remunerated. In conclusion, allow me to tell you that the lode and killas are the same as in the mines above mentioned. A greater depth is required to prove the lode.

TRELYON CONSOLS.—A course of rich grey ore has been discovered alongside the tin lode at Wheal Venture, in the 32 fm. level, about 6 in. wide, producing large stones of copper, worth 20*l*. per ton. We have driven the end since we discovered it above a fathom, and the lode is continuing with it. The tin lode is also improved.

TREVILLE.—The progress made during the past month is as follows:—The 22 fm. level has been driven south 9 fms. 2 ft. 8 in.; there would have been more driven during the month, but two of the men were sick 8 or 10 days; the lode in the end has been orey all the month, and is still very promising; in the past week some very fine stones of lead and black jack have been broken; there is more spar in the lode than I have ever seen before, and I have no doubt we have, for the last 27 fms., been driving over a good course of ore. The engine-shaft is down to within 9 ft. of the point from whence we shall again intersect the lode for a 32 fm. level, in soft white elvan—water very quick and troublesome—10½ strokes per minute, 7-ft. stroke—but for this we should have seen the lode at the next level before this. With good luck, we shall see the lode there by the end of next week, but we must not cut down any more water. Saturday last being our pay and setting-day, the following bargains were let:—The 22 fm. level to drive south, by four men, at 30s. per fm., stented for the month out. The landing for the month, by two men, for 5*l*. 10s. All the stuff to wheel and fill from the 22 fm. level, at 10s. per fm. The whim drawing, sawing, &c., as before. No survey-day with the shaftmen, as they took the lift to complete at 7*l*. per fm.

UNITY CONSOLS.—At Gray's engine-shaft we have sunk 4 ft. in the last week, now down 4 fms. below the 6 fm. level; the ground is still good for sinking. In the 60 fm. level, east of engine-shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing saving work for tin—set on Saturday 5 fms. stent, at 35s. per fathom; in the same level, west of engine-shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing some good stones of copper ore and excellent work for tin—10 fms. stent, set at 25s. per fm. In the stopes in the back of the 60, west of said shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing from a leader of 10 in. on the north side about 1 ton of copper ore per fm., and the remainder of the lode is excellent work for tin, worth for tin and copper 20*l*. per fathom—set 10 fms. stent, at 15s. per fathom. In the stopes in the 60 fm. level, east of said shaft, the lode is 18 in. wide, producing a little copper ore and tinstuff—set 8 fms. stent., at 15s. per fathom. The end in the 50 fm. level, west of engine-shaft, was set on Saturday 1 fm. stent, at 50s. per fathom. At Lambo, in the 40 fm. level, east of Kenworthy's engine-shaft, the lode is 6 in. wide, producing copper ore of an excellent quality—set 8 fms. stent, at 35s. per fm. The cross-cut from Kenworthy's shaft, in the 40 fathom level, going south towards Hampton's lode, was set on Saturday 5 fms. stent, at 27s. 6d. per fathom. In the 30 fathom level, going west on Hampton's lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of mundic, spar, and spots of yellow ore—set 5 fms. stent, at 45s. per fathom. We have set a pitch west of the winze under the 30 fm. level, east of Tweedale's shaft for two months, at 6s. 8d. in 1*l*. tribute, the taker to pay all expenses for returning, &c.; also a pitch east of said winze set for one month, at 5s. 6d. in 1*l*. tribute, the taker to pay the returning charges; and another pitch east of eastern shaft for one month, at 12s. in 1*l*., and taker, as others, to pay all returning charges. These pitches are looking favourable. The dressing operations are going on steadily. I hope we shall sample from 50 to 60 tons of copper of a good quality on the 16th inst., and the sale will take place a fortnight afterwards. The stamps are working rather faintly, for want of a greater supply of water, and more stamping power will be required to make marketable the great quantity of tinstuff we are daily raising.

WEST BASSET.—The engine-shaft is now 3 feet below the 84 fm. level; the lode in the shaft is 4 ft. wide, producing stones of grey copper ore. The 84 fm. level is driven 5 fms. east, through a very kindly lode, averaging about 3 ft. wide; the 84 is also extended west 9 fms., through a lode averaging 3 ft. wide. The lode in the present end is 2½ ft. wide, producing some very fine ore. In the 52 east the lode is 1 foot wide, with good stones of ore. In the 42 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm. In the winze sinking under the 42 fm. level the lode is 2½ ft. wide, with stones of ore. Our engineers will begin to heave in the engine work on Monday.

WEST GOGINAN.—There is no alteration worth mentioning here since last report. The lode in the engine-shaft is large, and spotted with lead ore. The lode in the deep adit level, driving east from the old shaft, is 5 ft. wide, with several small branches of lead ore.

WEST PHŒNIX.—The engine-shaft is down below the surface 15 fms. 1 ft. 8 in., the ground in which is still hard, although I consider the indications are good, with small branches producing rich yellow copper ore—present price for sinking, 22*l*. per fm. for 2 fms. stent, or the month out. The adit level is cleared and secured within 30 fms. of the engine-shaft, and all the rest of the work is going on satisfactorily.

WEST PAR CONSOLS.—The ground in Sarah's shaft is much the same as last reported. The lode in Bluegate shaft is about 4 ft. wide, impregnated with ore and mundic. We have had some of the lode assayed this day, which gave a produce of 7½ per cent. The ore is rich in its nature, being principally grey, and promises to be very productive in depth.

WEST RUSSELL.—The ground in the cross-cut, driving south from the engine-shaft, in the 60 fm. level, is still favourable, the cross-course being about 1 ft. widg, producing small portions of copper and lead ores. In the 48 fm. level the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of ore from the south part of the lode. The lode in the 37 fm. level has much the same appearance as when last reported, producing stones of ore. In the rise above this level the lode is again improving, having a leader of ore against the south wall. I am happy to say that about 90 fms. to the south of all shoding to the west of the river we have, in the last day or two, discovered as fine a looking lode as can be looked upon in my opinion, producing large rocks of rich-looking gossan, with black and yellow copper ore, allowed by every person that has seen it to be the most promising thing yet met with. To-day (Oct. 7) we have commenced driving a level from high-water mark, and it is a general opinion that some valuable discoveries will be made in this level. The shoading to the north of this place has been continued, but no lode has been met with. The engineers are getting on with the new wheel as well as can be expected; we hope to get it ready by the time calculated on, the end of the present month.

WEST WHEAL JEWEL.—In the 85 fm. level, west of Williams's cross-course, on Wheal Jewel lode, the lode is unproductive—drove last month 1 fm. 5 ft. In the 70 fathom level, west of Hodges's cross-course, on new south lode, the lode is unproductive—drove last month 2 fms. 2 ft. 3 in. In the 57 fm. level, east of Hodges's cross-course, on Tolcarne tin lode, the lode is producing stones of tin—drove last month 1 fm. 4 ft. 4 in. At Quarry shaft, sinking below the 42 fm. level, on same lode, the lode is producing stones of tin—sunk last month 2 fms. 0 ft. 5 in. In the 42 fathom level, west of Quarry shaft, on the same lode, the lode is worth 8*l*. per fm.—drove last month 3 fms.

5 ft. 6 in.; ditto north 1 fm.; ditto south, in the 42, to hole 5 ft. 5 in. In the 42 fathom level, east of Quarry shaft, on the same lode, the lode is promising for tin—drove last month 4 ft. 6 in. The deep adit, north of Morcom's shaft, on Hodges's cross-course, drove last month 9 fms. 1 ft. 6 in. The deep adit south, on Williams's cross-course, drove last month 2 fms. 3 ft. 4 in. The stopes in the back of the 42 fm. level, west of Quarry shaft, on Tolcarne tin lode, are worth 15*l.* per fm. The stopes in the back of the 57 fm. level, on the same lode, are worth 16*l.* per fm. The stopes in the bottom of the 12 fm. level, west of Tregoning's winze, on the same lode, are worth 14*l.* per fm. The stopes in the bottom of the shallow adit, west of Tregoning's shaft, on the same lode, are worth 15*l.* per fm. These stopes are working on tribute.

WEST WHEAL ROSE.—*Oct.* 4.—We holed our shaft yesterday, which came down exactly on the back of the level, a few feet to the north of the east and west level, just the place where I would have it to be. The north lode underlays east; it was cut in the shaft about 5 or 6 ft. from the back of the level, and is composed of a beautiful gossan; the shaft, I think, is about from 5 to 6 fms. The north endmen I brought out the day before to cut open the ground for a plat; they were entirely driven up in the end for want of air; they are clearing away the stuff as fast as possible, but it will necessarily take a little time to get in a fair way of working without let or hindrance. I cannot report any improvement in the lode since I wrote you; in fact, the men have not been able to labour for want of the shaft. I have not a doubt on my mind of the goodness of the concern, but you must have patience to develope it. It is under the gossan we must expect riches; Cornwall does not produce her riches from the gossan, but under it. It is cheering that we have shoals of lead here and there in the gossan, because it shows its highly-mineralised character, and indicates the strength of the lode to be sufficient to warrant us to expect much riches below. I picked over the pile of gossan thrown up in Phillip's field, and took out a pretty little batch of lead.

— *Oct.* 8.—Since I wrote you last, I have not much that is new to report. Our men were fully engaged drawing stuff till yesterday morning, when they again commenced driving the north end, which, for the time, is passing through a stiffer channel of ground, but I hope it will not remain so long. In Mr. Fyzzer's orchard I have sunk a pit about 6 ft. deep, and nearly 2 fms. in length, on the back of the north and south lode; I got as deep as I could go for the water; the lode is about 18 in. wide, and I happened to sink it at a place where it is intersected by the junction of two east and west lodes. There was no settled country, but the run of the lodes made pretty regular, carrying a beautiful gossan. I was sorry I could not sink deep enough to get into a settled country, as I believe that at such an intersection something very good must be found. Other particulars you shall have by Monday morning.

WEST WHEAL RUSSELL.—The lode in the 48 fm. level, driving west from engine-shaft, is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, producing occasional stones of ore. The lode in the 37 has much the same appearance as when last reported, producing good stones of ore; in the rise above this level the lode has a promising appearance—2 feet wide, with a leader of copper ore on the south part. In the cross-cut at the 60, driving south from engine-shaft, during the past week we have discovered a large lode, about 90 fms. to the south of Wheal Russell old lode, from 3 to 4 ft. wide, composed of gossan spotted with black and yellow copper ore—in appearance, far surpassing anything yet discovered. We are getting on with the new wheel with all speed, so as to get ready, if possible, by the end of this month.

WHEAL AUGUSTA.—We have a large lode of tin in the winze under the 18 fm. level, 4 ft. wide. In the 18 fm. level west we are looking well. In the 10 fm. level east the tin lode is 8 in. wide, very good. On the new south lode we have fine branches of rich tinstuff. We are clearing up the old engine-shaft on the guide lode, and have a good lode of tin in each end of this shaft. We are convinced, when we get our team-engine and stamps to work, we can return a great quantity of tin every month.

WHEAL CATHARINE.—Since my last report, we have taken up the small lift out of the shaft, and fixed the new one, which keeps the water very well. We commenced sinking last Monday, and hope to get down 10 fms. in five weeks from this date (Oct. 9). We have discovered another branch, composed principally of flookan, and driven 3 fms. south on the lode in the adit level, which is composed of gossan, mundic, prian, and good stones of lead, and presents a most kindly and promising appearance, of a more than ordinary character.

WHEAL CREBOR.—The water was in fork to the 12 fm. level on Saturday last; the shaftmen are dividing and casing the shaft to get the kibble down, to draw up the old timber, mud, &c., accumulated in the level. Our new drawing machine for hauling stuff will go to work on Thursday. The engine performs her duty well, and things generally are progressing.

WHEAL GUSKIS.—We are drawing tins tuff to-day, and have completed the leat; we shall begin to extend on the lodes to-morrow. As far as we have seen, we have good quantities, both of copper and tin.

WHEAL HAMLYN.—We have driven on the great caunter lode in the adit level about 8 fms., and we think we have about 3 fms. further to drive before we hole to the quarry shaft; this lode is still composed of a soft nature, such as peach, flookan, prian, mundic, greens, &c., with spots of ore. The level going west from the quarry is looking better, we have now good spots of ore in the lode; this looks well, particularly as we are approaching the east and west lode. We are still putting forward the stope in the water level going east on the course of the lode in the quarry shaft, which is 4 ft. high; we have 3 fms. further to put it to the end, when we intend to drive this end east, especially as it is going to hill, and also leaving the lime rock behind us, where I have no question but we shall have ore even at this level worth our notice, particularly as we have more ore in the 4 ft. stope than we had in driving the end above.

WHEAL LANGFORD AND BARING UNITED.—At Wheal Langford, since the general meeting held in February last, we have sunk the engine, or Dare shaft, 15 fms., but are prevented from sinking deeper in consequence of the increase of water; we have the ground favourable for sinking, and as soon as the engine is set to work we shall sink 5 fms. deeper, and drive a cross-cut to intersect Wheal Langford lode, which we expect to reach in about 9 fms. In sinking the above-mentioned 15 fms., we had a number of rich branches passing through the shaft, containing copper and silver ores, some of which are fast dipping towards the lode, and may be expected to prove valuable feeders to the same. We have cleared and secured the adit level 80 fathoms, and have driven a cross-cut from this level, and opened a communication with Dare's shaft, to take off the water; by this we save 10 fms. lift of pumps. We have sunk a small shaft from the surface to the adit level for ventilation, and getting attle to grass. With regard to the quantities of the silver ores that have already been raised and sold, we beg to refer you to the accounts kept at your offices in London. Having now completed the erection of the engine, we intend to put it to work on Thursday next (Oct. 9), and a day or two after shall resume sinking Dare's shaft. At Baring, our operations have not as yet been very extensive; we have, however, sunk a shaft 7 fms., and have driven about 6 fms on a large promising lode, 4 ft. wide, composed of flookan principally, and intermixed with spar and goosan, containing 10 ozs. of silver to the ton. We are here stopped by water, and cannot proceed any further without a whim, or some machinery to drain the water. We are continuing the adit level, and have driven 52 fathoms. We cut the old Harrowbarrow lode in this level soon after commencing to drive; the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of gossan, interspersed with copper and mundic, and presenting a kindly appearance; in this level we are in daily expectation of cutting the Langford lode. On the north silver in the adit level, we have a rich branch of silver going down; on this we shall resume working as soon as the engine has drawn off the water. The copper lode is 7 ft. wide, and in cutting through it we had good stones of ore. We do not advise doing much to this lode before getting to a deeper level, where we hope to find it more productive. We beg to state that the prospects of the mines are exceedingly good, and we trust the time is not far distant when the adventurers will be amply remunerated for the present outlay.

— I have had to inspect and survey these mines on several occasions, and having resided in these parts for a period of 25 years, and been employed in working the lodes which pass through your property for upwards of three years, I can, therefore, say with propriety that I consider both the copper and the silver lodes well worthy of an extensive working, and expect that with the aid of the steam-engine now in course of erection you will be enabled to open sufficient ground below the adit level to produce large quantities of silver and copper ores—in fact, from what I saw of the nature of the lodes when underground yesterday (Sept. 23), I am fully persuaded that such will be the case, and further, my firm opinion is that when the ground in the Wheal Baring sett is fairly explored, it will be found productive of silver ores, and that largely too. I was very well pleased to see the working of the mine so well carried out, both underground and at the surface, and also to see such rich silver ore broken from the lode by the gentleman from London who visited the mine with me, and had the sample assayed in my presence by Capt. Knott. In conclusion, I beg to add that the present survey has given me much satisfaction.—JAMES HOSKINS.

WHEAL MARY ANN.—In the 80 fathom level, Pollard's shaft, we have driven 6 ft. east, and cut the capels of the lode, but we are not yet through them, and hope to be able to give you a full account of it in our next report. The lode in the 70 fm. level, south of the shaft, is 2 ft. wide, and worth 10*l.* per fathom; this level north is now communicated with Barratt's 70. The 70 fm. level, north of Penhall's winze, is now communicated with Pollard's shaft: the lode in the winze sinking under this level, north of the shaft, is 4 ft. wide, and worth 15*l.* per fm. The lode in the 60 fathom level, south of the shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 7*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 50 fm. level, south of the shaft, is 2 ft. wide, and worth 5*l.* per fathom; the lode in the winze sinking under this level is 2 ft. wide, and worth 7*l.* per fathom. The stopes throughout the mine are usually productive. On Thursday, the 2d inst., we sampled two parcels of lead ore—viz.: No. 1, 65 tons; and No. 2, 54 tons, for sale on the 11th inst.

WHEAL MAY.—The engine-shaft is sunk under the 10 fm. level 7 fms. The lode in the bottom of the shaft is 2½ ft. wide, composed of spar, prian, white iron, and very good stones of grey and yellow ore. We have 3 fms. more to sink the engine-shaft to get to the 20 fm. level, which I hope will be completed in four weeks from this time; then we shall be able to drive east and west on the course of the lode, when I hope we shall soon be able to make returns.

WHEAL RUSSELL.—In the cross-cut in the 60 fm. level, south from the engine-shaft, we have just got into a change of ground—the cross-course being about 18 in. wide, and nearly of a red colour, interspersed with copper and lead ore. In the 48 fm. level cross-cut, driving towards the great north lode, branches of rich copper ore have been met with in the last 6 ft. driving, which indicate favourably for the lode. The 16 fm. level south, on the cross-course, is suspended for the present; and we have commenced a rise in the back of this level, with the intention of opening a communication from it to the surface, for the purpose of ventilating part of the mine, the air being bad. The pitches are looking much the same as when last reported. We hope to get the new wheel completed by the end of the present month.

WHEAL TOM.—The walls of the engine-house are completed, the roof up and slated in, and the engineers busy fixing the engine. The masons are now busy fixing the boilers in their place, and the engine will be ready to commence working next month, and, in the meantime, our whim will keep the water. Our engine-shaft is down 16 fms., and we are sinking with 12 men. The ground in the shaft is a beautiful white killas, congenial for ore, with occasional branches of mundic, and the shaft is going down speedily. The lode in the deep adit is 3 ft. wide, composed chiefly of flookan, quartz, white iron, yellow mundic, copper, and spots of lead. Our adit is driving south-west on the lode, nearly straight towards the engine-shaft, and is in 67 fms.; and from the present appearances of the lode and ground in the end, I think we are nearing the tin lode which we cut in the shaft, and was there so promising. We have not had any water proceeding from this lode for a long time; but now we have an abundance issuing from it, and also from the ground on the south side of the level, which is quite red, so that I am of opinion we are getting near something worth notice. Our tin lode in the higher adit is as last reported on, and an abundance of water coming from the end.

WHEAL VENTON.—We are not yet through the capels in the 40. The ground is still very hard; our progress is very slow, and the water is much increasing. The 30 north is a promising and regular lode, very much like it was when you saw it, as far as produce goes; but the ground is easier. The south end in the 30 is much of the same character; but the lode larger than when last reported.

WHEAL WILLIAMS.—In cutting down the south lode engine-shaft the ground is a little improved, which will enable us to make greater progress than hitherto. The lode is now to the south of the shaft, having gone at this point off at a greater angle than the shaft is being carried; it is, however, so far as seen, of the same promising general character, containing capel, quartz, mundic, prian, gossan, and occasionally stones of ore.

WHEAL WREY CONSOLS.—The lode in the adit is still improving, and no doubt will soon be an orey and paying lode. The changing-house for the men is completed. We have received the deed for the mine.

FOREIGN MINES.

ALTEN MINING ASSOCIATION—[Estimated produce for August.]

Mines.	Tons of Ore.	Per Cent.	Fine Copper.
Raipas	20	5	1·00
Old Mine	125	5½	6·87
United Mines	10	5	0·50
Michell's	4	6	0·24
Mancur's	6	6	0·36
Carl Johan's	2	7	0·14
Total	167		9·11

Mining Reports from 28th August to 11th September.

Raipas.—We are still without any improvement; but the heavy rains having again inundated the bottom workings, we have been prevented from carrying on the usual exploratory works. On the whole, our produce is exceedingly low, and we are at present unable to increase it. We shall now take steps for reducing the expenditure by the end of this month, and afterwards continue the workings to such places as appear most promising, and likely to lead to more satisfactory results.

United Mines.—Our progress towards the new lode is slow, in consequence of the hard greenstone rock; but we hope in the course of the month to intersect it. The prospects at Woodfall's continue fair, and the tributers produce some small returns of good ore.

Old Mine.—The lode in the north stope continues to develope itself favourably, with prospects of yielding permanent returns. The produce from the western stope in Slungi's sink is rather less than usual. The lode in the shaft is rather mundicy; but the prospects are encouraging.

Michell's.—The tributers produce a small quantity of good ore from the back of the new lode. No other change.

Mancur's.—The several small veins at this mine are very fluctuating; but the tributers continue to return some small parcels of ore to the smelting-house. The prospects have not improved.

Carl Johan's.—A little improvement is visible in the level, and the lode is somewhat larger; the ore, however, is much disseminated; but, on the whole, the prospects are very encouraging.

LINARES MINES.—The following has been received from Mr. H. Thomas:

Linares, Sept. 27.—Shaw's shaft has been sunk this month 2 varas 0 ft. 6 in., and is now down to the 55 fm. level. A plot will be cut at this point, and the level set to drive east and west as quickly as possible. San Juan shaft has been deepened 2 varas 2 ft. 5 in. during the same period, and is now under the 45 fm. level 5 varas 1 ft. 3 in.; we hope to reset this at 500 reals per vara. In the engine-shaft, the men having first to square it down so as to receive the cistern, the amount sunk remains to be measured. The 55 has been driven west of Wilson's shaft during this month 3 fms. 2 ft. 10 in.; the lode at present is hard, and worth something less than a ton in a fm.—this is reset to three Englishmen, with Spanish labourers, at 900 reals per fm., with ¼ real per arroba for the lead, for a stent of 2 fms.; before the accomplishment of which I hope to see it again changed for the better, and we may expect a considerable run of ore ground as the end advances, though it is subject to these fluctuations. The stopes east of the engine-shaft, in this level, are hard, and of small value at the present moment, in comparison to what they have been, being worth for the height of the stopes about 2 tons in a fm., and requiring a much increased tribute, so that it remains at present without being set. In the 45 fm. level, driving east of Shaw's shaft, the men (six Spaniards) have driven during the month of Sept. 5 varas 1 ft. 3 in.; the lode in the end is worth about 3 tons in a fm., and the driving is reset to the same pare at 300 reals per vara, with 1 real per arroba for all lead saved. In the same level, driving west of San Juan shaft, the level has been driven during the month 11 varas 2 ft. 6 in., and is reset to the same four men at 125 reals per vara, with 1 real per arroba for the lead. At present, the lode is without lead, but in fair ground. The progress in making good the 31 fm. level, east of Shaw's shaft, has been slow, in consequence of some whole ground having been met with for a height of from 4 to 5 feet; the distance extended is 2 fms. 5 ft., and is reset to one Englishman, with labourers, for about 1 fm. more, at 325 reals per fm., on to a point where we can better determine the continuity of the old workings in the line of this level. The lode in the piece of ground thus stoping down is worth 1 ton in a fm. Having got through the old workings in advance of this end as far as could well be managed—viz.: about 23 fms.—and ascertained that the site was suitable for the proposed shaft, we have set two Englishmen, with labourers, to cut down the upper part for about 7 fms. deep, down to the firm rock, at 12*l.* 10s., below which we shall be able to carry the shaft down on the lode. This shaft we have called Thorne's shaft. An arch left standing by the old men, at the deepest point attained, was worth 3 tons in a fm.

Stock Account.—Lead ore weighed in, Sept. 27, 54 tons 8 cwts.: total in stock, 192 tons 2 cwts.: pig-lead smelted in week ending September 27, 25 tons 2 cwts.: total in stock, 421 tons 10 cwts.

UNITED MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION:—

Guanaxuato, Aug. 29.—MINE OF RAYAS.—The workings in La Purisima and Santo Toribio having still further declined, it resulted that in this mine the value of the ores extracted was exceeded by the expenses, and showed a weekly loss of $ 1000, which rendered it imperative to adopt some other mode of proceeding, to obviate so unsatisfactory a result. I, therefore, determined to abandon all workings on mine account, and carry on operations by means of "buscones," who being a class of workmen strongly stimulated by a personal interest in the extraction, are often capable of raising a larger produce than by any other means; the more particularly in mines such as Rayas, honey-combed as it is with innumerable workings, and containing threads of ore in various directions, which, although insufficient to repay the regular miner, are capable of giving a profit to speculative workmen, such as "buscones." The returns for the month of July show a loss of $ 6735 1 7.

NEW MINES OF ALDANA AND TRINIDAD.—These mines still remain suspended in their operations, by which a considerable saving in outlay has been effected.

MINA GRANDE.—The workings in La Bomba, San Jose, and Santo Isabel have all seriously declined in the month, and the entire extraction has not exceeded 100 cargas of ordinary ore, which remains on the mine for remission. A cross-cut from the head of Noché Buena to the eastward is now in progress, with the object of cutting the Guadalupe vein. This work must obtain the desired object in a very short space of time, and the result will enable me to determine as to the future operations in this mine, which are now the subject of serious consideration.

JESUS MARIA Y JOSE.—The ore still continues in the cross-cut of San Ricardo, which has improved in quantity and ley, with occasional rich stones; a pozo which has been sunk on the vein also presents encouraging appearances. A small quantity of ore has been cleaned and sent to one of the Haciendas: it contains an average ley of about 9 marcs, and is worth about $1½ per carga.—CAPTAIN FARRELL.

Report on the State of the Workings in the Mines of the United Mexican Mining Company.

RAYAS—*Frente of Santo Toribio.*—This work advanced 4·23 varas, in which no change was presented worthy of mention. In the meantime, the cross-cut of San Dimas was driven 1·73 varas with a like result. Both works were then suspended, with a view to carrying out a change some time in contemplation—viz.: the introduction of "buscones" into the workings of Santo Toribio. This is considered as a trial from which we would be at liberty to retire, should it become expedient to do so. The results of the two first weeks' operations have been favourable beyond my expectations, and are as follows:—

Half sales of "buscones"	*Reals*	7606 1 4	
Sum of memorias for same period		3047 6 7	
Profit	*Reals*	4558 2 5	

It is, however, to be borne in mind that the expenditure in these two weeks have been considerably below the probable average for the future, and that the sales may decline if it is time, as I fear it may be, that the ore has been overpaid. Regarding the quantity of ore likely to be produced, I see no reason to apprehend a diminution, but rather to hope for an increase.

MINE OF JESUS MARIA.—The work for ventilation and road, called San Alego, has been driven 19·35 varas in four weeks. The conclusion of this work is becoming almost indispensable to the continuation of San Ricardo, where ventilation is much wanted. The level of San Pablo has advanced 20·70 varas; the vein in this level is not in ore at present, but the appearances are favourable. The pozo of San Ricardo has advanced in the month 10·50 varas, all of which has been in vein, containing bunches and threads of ore scattered throughout the mass. Some samples of very fair ore have been obtained, but the most interesting point is, that thus far we have found the vein improving in depth in the quality of the ore, and the frequency of the occurrence of those bunches in which the best ore has been found. The communication of San Alego, which cannot be delayed beyond two weeks, will enable us to advance more rapidly, and employ more workmen in this very interesting vicinity.

MINA GRANDE.—In Santo Isabel, where we had hopes that the ore might improve in following it downwards, we have been deceived; it has, on the contrary, very much fallen off. In La Bomba, the prospect for ore is also at present discouraging; the vein continues hard and poor, while the expense is increased by the abundance of water. The cross-cut of Noché Buena to the east has advanced in four weeks 12·50 varas, and must be near the main vein. The result of this working is anxiously looked for as being for the present our principal hope. Should we find the vein poor, and no marked improvement should take place in La Bomba, it may then be, if not necessary, at least expedient, to make such radical change in the working this mine as may reduce materially the expenditure therein.—S. P. PAREMAN.

ACCIDENTS.

Bodmin.—As five men were getting up the old pumps at Boscarne Mine, preparatory to lowering new ones, they slackened their hold, when the capstan flew round with great velocity, and injured them all severely.

Gwennap.—John White was killed by falling from the shallow to the deep adit level, a distance of about 10 fms., in East Wheal Damsel.

Tankersley.—Martin Smith (in the employ of Messrs. Newton, Chambers, & Co., Thorncliffe Iron-Works), was killed by a fall of earth in Warrenhouse pit, Tankersley Park.

Cumbuslang.—At Rose Hall Colliery, at No. 10 pit, on the 6th inst., one man and two boys were killed, and three others injured.

Wednesbury.—As John Brown and several others were engaged in raising a frame over a pit at Hill Top, one of the beams on which the pulley-blocks were fastened to raise the frame-work to its position broke, and striking the deceased upon the head, precipitated him down the pit-shaft, killing him upon the spot.

West Phœnix Mine.—An accident of an alarming nature occurred at this mine on Monday, the 29th September. One of the men had fired the safety fuse in two holes, at the bottom of the shaft, when he gave a signal to be drawn up. By some accident, not yet explained, when about half-way up the shaft, he fell from the kibble to the bottom, when the explosion took place all around him: assistance was immediately rendered, but he was found in a dreadful mutilated state,—although still living, he is not expected to survive.

Willenhall.—A lamentable accident occurred at the Portobello Colliery, the property of the Chillington Company, on the morning of yesterday week, when as nine men were descending the shaft in one skip, one of the hooks by which the chain was attached to the skip, broke, and three of them were precipitated to the bottom of the shaft, and killed,—each of whom has left a widow and four children to struggle with the world. The other six men held on by the chains, and thus saved their lives.

Dudley.—S. Cooper was killed by a fall of coal at Bunn's-lane colliery.

Bilston.—P. Mulroy was killed by an explosion at Messrs. Scott and Foley's, Willingsworth Colliery.

Pontefract.—On Wednesday, an explosion of fire-damp took place in Mr. Leather's colliery, by which five men were severely burned, but all are likely to recover.

— At Mr. Holmes's colliery, on Churchwell-hill, as some men were boring in a well at the bottom of the shaft (160 yards deep) for more water, an eruption of gas took place which caught fire by the candles in use, rushed up the shaft, setting fire to the boards at the top, spread through the workings, and set fire to the coal. All the men escaped unhurt; and the pit has since been closed in a burning state.

Timsbury, Somerset.—As Joseph Britton was about to descend a shaft at Mr. S. P. Sambourne's colliery, what is technically called a "tack" gave way, and he missing his hold was precipitated to the bottom of the pit and killed.

Wolverhampton.—P. O'Conner was killed by a fall of rock while working in an iron-stone pit at Portobello Field.

A girl, aged nine years, the daughter of the loader and breaksman of the Tresavean branch of the West Cornwall Railway, named Elizabeth Bassett, was killed in consequence of the breaking of the rope to which the carriages for conveying the ore were attached. It appears she had been with her father's dinner as usual, and was placed in the last of a train of 10 carriages—the breaksman himself getting into the first. The incline is about half a mile long, the carriages being drawn up by a locomotive, assisted by the loaded ore waggons from the mine, and they had descended but a short distance, when he perceived the rope was broken. He instantly called to his daughter to jump out, and effected his own escape without injury; the child, however, was carried on with the waggons, which got off the rails, and were dashed to pieces, and she was killed on the spot. On examination it was clearly evident the rope, which was very substantial, and 10 inches in circumference, had been cut nearly through intentionally, and the company have offered a reward for the discovery of the malicious perpetrator of so diabolical an injury.

Glasgow.—A collier was killed by a fall of coal in Mr. Dixon's colliery.

Pemberton.—J. Turner and J. Brimilow were killed at Messrs. Brancker's, Walthew House Colliery, by an explosion of fire-damp; and T. Brimilow, the father, and George the brother of one of the victims, were severely injured. The father is not expected to survive.

Laffack Colliery.—Patrick Murray was crushed to death here between the waggons and a chimney.

Current Prices of Metals, Stocks, & Shares

METAL MARKET, London, October 10, 1851.

ENGLISH IRON. *a*	*per ton.*		
Bar, bolt, & square, London	£5	5–5 7 6	
Nail rods	6 0 0	6 5 0	
Hoops	7 0 0	7 5	
Sheets (singles)	7 12 6	7 17 6	
Bars, at Cardiff & Newport	4 7 6	4 10	
Refined metal, Wales*	3 0 0	3 5	
Do. anthracite*	3 10 0		
Pigs in Wales	3 0 0		
Do. do. forge	2 5 0	2 10	
Do., No. 1, Clyde *net cash*	1 19 6	2 0 6	
Blewitt's Patent Refined Iron for bars, rails, &c., free on board at Newport*	3 10 0		
Do., do., for tin-plates, boiler plates, &c., ditto	4 10 0		
Stirling's Patent Toughened Pigs in Wales	2 15 0	3 10–3 15	
Staffordshire bars, at the works	5 5 0		
Rails	5 0 0	5 10	
Chairs (Clyde)	4 0 0		
FOREIGN IRON. *b*			
Swedish	11 10 0		
CCND	17 10 0		
PSI	—		
Gourieff	—		
Indian Charcoal Pigs in London	5 10 0		
FOREIGN STEEL. *c*			
Swedish keg	15 0 0		
Ditto faggot	15 0 0		
ENGLISH COPPER. *d*			
Sheets, sheathing, & bolts, *p. lb.*	0 0 10		
Tough cake *per ton*	88 10 0		
Tile	£87 10 0		
Old copper *per lb.*	9*d*		
Yellow Metal Sheathing	8½*d*		
Wetterstedt's Pat. Metal†	*Cwt.* 1 11 0		
FOREIGN COPPER. *f*			
South American, in bond	77	0–87 0	
ENGLISH LEAD. *g*			
Pig *per ton*	17 0 0		
Sheet	18 10 0		
Pipe	19 0 0		
Red lead	19 0 0		
White ditto	24 0 0		
Patent shot	20 0 0		
FOREIGN LEAD. *h*			
Spanish, in bond	17 0 0		
ENGLISH TIN. *i*			
Block *per cwt.*	4 4 0		
Bar	4 5 0		
Refined	4 10 0		
FOREIGN TIN *k*			
Banca, H. C.	4 0 0		
Straits	3 19 0		
TIN-PLATES. *l*			
IC Coke *per box*	1 4 0		
IC Charcoal	1 8 6		
IX ditto	1 14 6		
SPELTER. *m*			
Plates, warehoused *per ton*	14 0 0		
Ditto, to arrive	14 0 0		
ZINC. *n*			
English sheet *per ton*	21 0 0		
QUICKSILVER *o* *per lb.*	3*s* 5*d*		

Terms.—*a*, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; *b*, ditto; *c*, ditto; *d*, 6 months, or 3 per ct. dis.; *e*, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; *f*, ditto; *g*, ditto; *h*, ditto; *i*, ditto; *k*, net cash; *l*, 6 months, or 3 p. ct. dis.; *m*, net cash; *n*, 3 months, or 1½ p. c. dis.; *o*, ditto, 1½ dis.

* Cold-blast, free on board in Wales. † Dis. for cash in 14 days, 10 per cent.

WELSH BAR-IRON is dull of sale.—STAFFORDSHIRE IRON is in toterable demand.

SCOTCH PIG-IRON.—Considerable enquiry exists; holders and manufacturers are very firm. No. 1, American brands, may be quoted at 40s. 6d., free on board in Glasgow, storekeepers' warrants; No. 1, ordinary brands, storekeepers' warrants, free on board, at 39s. 6d.; and Mixed Nos., makers' obligations, free on board, 39s. 3d.; and No. 3, 39s. Several furnaces have been blown out, and there are now but 103 in blast.

SWEDISH IRON is in good request.

SWEDISH STEEL.—The stock is diminishing and in few hands, but holders are not disposed to realise at present rates.

COPPER is in good demand, and has advanced 4*l.* 10s. per ton.

BRITISH TIN—Common is not quite so active, although refined continues very scarce.

FOREIGN TIN—The market has assumed great firmness; there are but few sellers.

SPELTER—Not any transactions have been reported: the shipments to the Indian Presidencies during the month ending the 8th inst. were about 700 tons.

LEAD is in steady demand. TIN-PLATES—A good business doing.

GLASGOW, OCT. 9.—During the past week several failures have occurred here among parties who have been engaged in tallow and produce speculations, which have shaken confidence considerably; it was also feared that the pig-iron market might be affected—such, however, has not been the case, prices showing a tendency to advance—the orders for shipment being extensive, and the local consumption never on such a large scale; there is, however, a great scarcity of vessels, and a large quantity of iron is waiting for tonnage to the Baltic, Germany, Italy, and also to the United States, where the stocks are very light. There is also a good demand for iron at Buncorn, Fleetwood, and the other home markets, and the rates of freights are higher.

Mixed Nos., good brands, free on board here			39s. 6*l.* per ton, nett cash	
No. 1	ditto	ditto	40s. 0d.	ditto
Mixed Nos.—Gartsherrie		ditto	40s. 0d.	ditto
No. 1	ditto	ditto	41s. 6d.	ditto
No. 1—Coltness		ditto	41s. 0d.	ditto
No. 1—Summerlee		ditto	41s. 0d.	ditto

MINES.—Considerable activity has prevailed in the market this week for speculative mines in particular. Dividend shares have been much inquired for, but transactions in them have become limited, in consequence of their being chiefly held as an investment, and the few who would be willing to sell looking forward to an advance in price, now that money is becoming more plentiful, and the expectancy that the rise in copper will tend to increase mining dividends for some time to come.

It cannot be said that in the former class of mines the transactions are altogether of a judicious character, so far as the buyers are concerned; but yet there is more discrimination shown than formerly in the selection of investments, and properly so, when large premiums are demanded. The same apathy exists, which was a noticeable feature last week, towards mines quietly progressing to dividends, and a depression in their value is the consequence. Very favourable accounts from several undertakings lately commenced working in the Devon district, and in older ones in the west of Cornwall, have been received during the week, as will be noticed in our columns.

In the Bullion Market,—Mexican and South American dollars, buyers at 4*s.* 10⅝d., and 4*s.* 10¾d. per oz.; the market is flat. Spanish pillar dollars, 5*s.* per oz. United States dollars, 4*s.* 10¾d. per oz. Bar silver containing gold (all gold above 5 grains in the pound to be paid for), 5*s.* 0¾d. per oz. standard. Bar silver without gold, 5*s.* 0¼d. per oz. standard. Bar gold, 3*l.* 17*s.* 9d. per oz. standard. American gold, 3*l.* 16*s.* 2½d. to 3*l.* 6*s.* 3d. per oz.

In the Metal Market,—Owing to a large demand, Copper has advanced ½d. per lb.—A good business doing in Lead.—English Tin is firm at the quotations; and Foreign has obtained better prices.—Spelter and Quicksilver have declined in price.—The Iron Trade is decidedly better: stocks are small, and foreign orders have been more brisk than for some time past.

The copper smelters have at length advanced the price of sheathing, sheets, and bolts from 9½d. to 10d. per lb.; tough cake from 84*l.* to 88*l.* 10*s.* per ton; tile from 83*l.* to 87*l.* 10*s.* We, therefore, hope the miner will speedily receive a portion of the benefit thereof.

The sale of copper ore at Thursday's ticketing was 3025 tons, amounting to 14,896*l.* 2*s.* 6d.; the average produce and standard being 7½, 102*l.*; the corresponding sale last month was 2848 tons, 8½, 99*l.* 1*s.*: thus showing the miner does not as yet participate in the late advance made upon the price of cake copper by the smelters.

The London imports for the week comprise—from Carthagena, 160 tons 2004 pigs lead; Stettin, 5383 pieces zinc, 50 tons 2171 plates spelter; Cronstadt, 7338 ingots copper; Gottenburg, 600 kegs steel; Hamburg, 2044 plates spelter, 32 casks cobalt ore, 67 casks plumbago; Antwerp, 63 casks zinc, 20 casks 60 cases spelter, 106 casks spelter nails; Amsterdam, 3320 slabs tin; Sydney, 782 bags copper ore; Ghent, 62 barrels zinc; Malaga, 120 pigs lead; Canton, 30 tons copper dross.

At Liverpool—from Arica, 2726 bags 460 bars copper, 229 bars tin, 54 sacks ore; Quebec, 105 tons capper ore; Loango, 83 bags copper ore; Trieste, 40 cases steel, 51 tons copper ore; St. Ubes, 1744 bars lead.

At Hull—from Hamburg, 1594 plates spelter.

South Wheal Trelawny sold 89 tons of lead ore, at 19*l.* 1*s.* 6d. per ton.

Bwlch Consols sold 40 tons of silver-lead ore, at 12*l.* 13*s.* 6d. per ton.

The Merllyn Mine sold 50 tons lead ore on the 9th inst., at 11*l.* 1*s.* per ton, realising 552*l.* 10*s.*, being the produce of September, from tutwork operations only, and showing an increase of 10 tons on the previous month.

Herodsfoot Mine sampled on Tuesday a parcel of lead ores, computed 45 tons. The stopes in the back of the 137 are yielding—No. 1, 6 cwts., No. 2, 8 cwts. lead ore per fathom. The 127, 117, and 94 fm. levels and stopes are turning out well. No. 2 stopes, in the 94, are worth 1 ton, and No. 3 12 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The stopes in the back of the 72 are worth 12 cwts. per fm.

Drake Walls sold 13 tons of black tin—6 tons at 52*l.* 15s. per ton, and 3 tons at 44*l.* 10s.

Boscean Mine sold a parcel of black tin at 52*l.* 15s. per ton.

At Tincroft Mine, the sales of copper and tin ore, with arsenic, for May, amount to 4213*l.* 1s. 9d.; for June, 3276*l.* 1s. 3d.: July, 3912*l.* 8s, 4d.= 11,401*l.* 11s. 4d.—The cost for those respective months is 8716*l.* 16s. 4d.: leaving a clear profit of 2684*l.* 15s. upon the three months' workings. The mine never looked better, as will be seen by Capt. Floyd's report among the British Mines. Highburrow lode in the engine-shaft, sinking under the 152 fm. level, is worth 30*l.* per fm., and in the levels above varying from 9*l.* to 15*l.* per fm. Grout's lode in the 80 is worth 22*l.*; the lode in the 70, 12*l.* At North Tincroft, the lode in the 90 winze is worth 25*l.*; other levels and pitches looking exceedingly well.

At Wheal Basset bi-monthly meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for July and August showed—Balance end of June, 1959*l.* 17s.; ores sold (less dues), 5431*l.* 12s. 2d.; South Wheal Frances adventurers for tinstuff, 125*l.* 15s. 10d.; East Basset adventurers for materials, 35*l.* 18s. 6d.; sundry discounts, 13*l.* 4s. 3d.=7566*l.* 8s. 9d.—Mine cost and merchants' bills, 2850*l.* 9s. 8d.; south mine cost, including on account of the new engine, 848*l.* 12s. 11d.—By dividend of 10*l.* per share (2560*l.*): leaves balance in favour of mine, 1307*l.* 6s. 2d. The profit on the two months' working was 2756*l.* 2s. 1d. The mine is in a high state of prosperity. Giesler's lode is turning out 5½ tons of copper ore per fathom; Williams's 2 and 1 ton; new lode, north of Giesler's, 1 ton. The stopes and tributers are doing well.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders in Treleigh Consolidated Mines, on Wednesday last (G. B. Carr, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance in hand last account, 844*l.* 17s. 1d.; copper ore, &c., sold during the year, 5679*l.* 5s. 6d.; proceeds of 575*l.*, Three per Cent, Consols, 562*l.* 1s. 2d.; old materials, 17*l.* 13s.=7103*l.* 16s. 9d.—Labour cost for one year, 4640*l.* 7s. 2d.; merchants' bills, 1499*l.* 3s. 2d.; lord's dues paid, 207*l.* 16s.; dividend paid, 17*l.*: leaving balance to next account, 739*l.* 10s. 5d.; which, with copper ore sold, 25th Sept., 552*l.*; 55*l.* 2s. 9d. in Three per Cent. Consols, 53*l.* 6d.; dividend on stock, 9*l.* 3s. 6d., makes 1353*l.* 19s. 11d. assets. The liabilities being—Acceptance and claims, 887*l.* 2s. 6d.; dues unpaid, 178*l.* 8s. 6d.=1065*l.* 11s. A full account of the proceedings will he found in our report of the meeting. In the 90 fm. level the manager states they have an excellent course of ore, and a high piece of ground standing about the 80. The 90 is about being driven into North Downs, when tribute may be set to the advantage of both concerns.

At the Tamar Silver-Lead Company's annual meeting, on Monday, the 6th inst. (G. B. Carr, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—Ore sold, 18,645*l.* 14s. 10d.—Cost thereon for one year, 17,607*l.* 5s. 1d.: leaves balance of profit, 1038*l.* 9s. 9d.: add balance in hand from last account, 2838*l.* 9s. 5d., leaves 3876*l.* 19s. 2d. in favour of company, which, added to the reserve fund, 2299*l.* 13s. 3d., makes altogether 6176*l.* 12s. 5d. A sum of 1587*l.* 16s. 10d. having been expended in reproductive works, the profits for the year may be estimated at 2626*l.* 6s. 7d. The report of Capt. Sprague (given in full in our account of the meeting) states "that at no former period was the mine looking better, or producing more ores, than at the present time." The bottom level, the 205, was in a rich course of ore; from one pitch alone about 42 tons had been broken during the past month, for sale next week. Losses had been sustained at the smelting works by the failure of two commercial houses, whose acceptances had been dishonoured; but until the estates were wound up, and the probable dividends ascertained, it would be premature in conjecturing what the real amount of said loss was likely to be.

At North Buller general meeting, on Wednesday (Thomas King, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last account and call received, 1109*l.* 18s.—Expended during the quarter, 978*l.* 8s. 11d.: leaving balance in hand of 131*l.* 9s. 1d. The chairman congratulated the adventurers upon the splendid lode which had been cut in driving north from the Louisa engine-shaft. A letter received that morning from the agents stated it would produce in the present level 4 tons of ore per fm., and there was little doubt, as they got deeper, it would become richer. The south lode would shortly be cut, and he had every reason to believe it would turn out well. The lode in the flat-rod shaft was improving every foot they sunk; they were now raising rich ore from the shaft, and intended shortly to drive a level. He had just returned from the mine, and he must say that his firm opinion was that, in a very short time, North Buller would be a dividend-paying mine. The steam-engine and pitwork had been paid for, and there was not, to his knowledge, anything owing. Everything was carried on with the greatest spirit, and, at the same time, with the strictest economy. A call of 10s. per share was made. [The captain's report will be found among our Mining Correspondence.]

At Yeoland Consols meeting, on Wednesday, the lode in the 44 fathom level was stated to be worth about 8*l.* per ton, and the prospects in that part of the sett appear to be highly satisfactory and encouraging. In the south adit a copper lode had been discovered, composed of quartz, spotted with yellow ore, and the other levels are being worked with renewed vigour. A call of 1*l.* per share was made.

At the Garreg meeting, on Tuesday (J. Y. Watson, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance in hand last meeting, 543*l.* 10s. 5d.—By labour cost, July, 109*l.* 9s. 1d.; ditto August, cost of engine, and part of building, 385*l.* 8s. 7d.: leaving balance in hand, 48*l.* 12s. 9d. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. The engine is expected to go to work this day. Captain Michell's report will be found in another column.

At Wheal Langford and Baring United Mines meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed a balance in favour of the company of 25*l.* 1s. 6d., and it was resolved that the small engine purchased of Mr. R. Hallett be attached to the large one now erecting, with as little delay as possible. Mr. Sergeant was appointed to keep the books and accounts on the mine, and a call of 2s. 6d. per share was made, payable on or before the 30th inst.

At the Wheal Arthur bi-monthly meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed—Receipts, 185*l.* 19s. 3d.—Payments, 153*l.* 0s. 6d. Liabilities 246*l.* 18s. 6d.—Assets, 139*l.* 11s. 3d.: leaving a balance against the mine of 107*l.* 7s. 3d. A call of 5s. per share was made, and it was reported by the captain that 50 tons of ore would be ready for market in the course of a week. The mine was stated to be looking well, and it is expected soon to be in a dividend-paying state.

At West Alfred quarterly meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Deposit received on 5000 shares at 10s., 2500*l.*—Cost of 70-inch cylinder engine and boilers complete, 1020*l.*; labour cost for four months, to end Aug., 566*l.* 2s. 7d.; merchants' bills, 519*l.* 1s. 7d.; sundries, 182*l.* 8s.: leaving balance to next account, 212*l.* 7s. 10d. The engine is expected to go to work on Saturday next. A call of 10s. per share was made, for the purpose of effectually and vigorously prosecuting the mine in depth.

At South Dolcoath meeting, held last week, a call of 1*l.* per share was made, to clear off the balance due by the company, and prosecute the mine with business-like energy.

At Wheal Hamlyn two-monthly meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Fitzgerald in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 44*l.* 6s. 8d.; calls, 90*l.* 16s.=135*l.* 2s. 3d.—Labour cost, July, 31*l.* 17s. 10d.; ditto August, 47*l.* 19s. 7d.; law expenses, 31*l.* 7s. 6d.: leaving in hand, 23*l.* 17s. 4d., and arrears of calls, 18*l.* 4s. The secretary stated that the new lease to the company from S. C. Hamlyn, Esq., had been completed and paid for, and the proper books opened for the record of the company's transactions. The meeting, by a resolution, confirmed and adopted all such proceedings as were carried on by the adventurers since May last and working previous to 14th of August last by letter of licence, and that the rules and regulations passed by a majority, at a meeting held on the 28th May last, should be the rules and regulations of the company, the purser to hold the unallotted shares for the benefit of the adventurers. A call of 1s. per share was made, and unless paid within twenty-one days the shares to be forfeited.

At the Castle Dinas Tin Mine meeting, at Bath, on the 1st inst., the accounts showed—Received on calls, 375*l.*; due, 21*l.*=396*l.*—By first instalment for purchase of sett, 133*l.* 6s. 8d.: commission, 39*l.* 12s.; agent's reporting and travelling expenses, 5*l.* 11s.: leaving a balance in hand of 217*l.* 10s. 4d. It was resolved that the affairs of the company be carried on under the Cost-book System, that it be divided into 2048 shares of 2*l.* each, 10s. on allotment, 10s. on 1st Nov., 10s. on 1st. Jan., and the remaining 10s. when necessary. That the sum of 2284*l.* be paid for the mine in 1256 shares of 1*l.* 10s. amounting to 1884*l.*, and the remaining 400*l.* in money by three instalments, 10s. on allotment of shares, 10s. on 1st Nov., and 10s. on 1st of Jan. The accounts to be made up monthly, and the meetings held every two months, when liabilities are to be paid, or profits divided. A committee of management to be appointed of not less than five or more than seven, a meeting of which to be held previous to every general meeting; three to form a quorum. Shares on which calls are unpaid 14 days after due may be forfeited. Mr. John Skewis was appointed captain, at 4 guineas per month; Mr. J. D. Brunton purser, at 4 guineas per month, including office, with a fee on the transfer of shares—five shares 1s., above five, 2s. 6d. Members of committee to be paid half-a-guinea for attendance at meetings and travelling expenses. The first committee to be Messrs. W., H. C., and S. Vivian, W. H. Buckland, T. E. Stubbs, T. Gosse, and W. L. Oliver.

At Trelusback meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 371*l.* 13s. 8d.; costs and merchants' bills for July and August, 499*l.* 9s. 11d.=871*l.* 3s. 7d.—By call made in August, 512*l.*: leaves balance against adventurers, 359*l.* 3s. 7d.

At Pembroke and East Crinnis Mine a powerful 80-inch cylinder engine has just commenced working with complete success. The water is expected to be shortly in fork, and active operations resumed.

At South Tamar Mine they have 11 pitches working by 46 men, at an average tribute of 6s. 3d. in 1*l.* for lead. The 30 fm. level south will turn out 12 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The backs of the 112 will shortly be set at a low tribute, and altogether the prospects ensure the continuance of the present rate of samplings.

At Great Sheba Consols, the water-wheel went to work on the 1st inst.; it is a 50-ft. wheel, and 4-ft. breast, and will answer all the requirements of a steam-engine, thereby effecting a saving of about 500*l.* yearly. The preliminary work is now over; and the attention of those concerned will be directed towards the development of the mine. A report, from Capt. W. Taylor, appears in another column.

At New East Crowndale, a steam-engine will be set to work in about three weeks.

Capt. Thomas Richards, of Roughtor, has been appointed agent to the Trethevy Mine. He is a brother to Capt. Richards of the Devon Consols. It is said he is a persevering and upright agent, as well as a first-rate miner.

We are glad to find that Wheal Trewane is attracting the favourable notice of the public, as is evidenced by the demand which has prevailed during the past week for the shares.

The Keswick Mine is yielding considerable quantities of lead ore. The 20 north 1½ ton per fm.; Kelly's rise, ½ ton; the salt sump, 1¼ ton, and the mine progressing favourably.

The South of Scotland Mines are busily engaged sending down the necessary pitwork, which will be at work the end of next week, when the amount of labour cost will be lessened, and the mine prosecuted to a deeper level.

In a report on Trethevy Copper Mine, Captain Thomas Richards states that the lode in the 30 fm. level, both east and west of engine-shaft, is in places full 3 ft. wide, containing spar, mundic, and capel, with rich spots of copper ore—promising. In the 40 he says it is decidedly improved, and that, judging from the regularity of the lode, there is every reason to expect a course of ore in depth. The south lode is also large, 4 ft. wide, a kindly lode. The engine-shaft is down 8 fms. below the 40, in hard hornblendic rock, frequently found in productive mines. It is necessary to make several alterations in the footway and the timber in the 40, which is wretchedly bad.

At Bottle Hill Mine, the lodes in the 12 and 24 fm. levels are productive; the returns at present are limited, in consequence of having only one set of stamps to crush the stuff; another is in course of erection, and is in a forward state; about 7 tons of ore are sampled, about 7 tons dressed ready for burning, and about 5 tons in course of dressing. The expenditure for eight months to end of August, 1260*l.* 11s. 2d.; merchant's bills, 498*l.* 6s. 3d.; office expenses, 63*l.* 7s.: leaving a balance in hand to carry on future operations, 1177*l.* 15s. 7d.

At North Downs, the lode in the 80 fm. level is 1½ ft. wide, worth 12*l.* per fathom for copper ore. The 90 is at once to be driven in under from Treleigh Consols. Regular samplings of ore may shortly be expected.

Operations were commenced on Saturday at Wheal Surprise, adjoining the Devon Burra Burra Mine. Some fine specimens of gossan were taken from the back of the lode, and great expectations are entertained as to successful results.

We understand a valuable discovery has been made in the Carne Valley sett, a tin lode having been laid open with a branch of tin 14 inches in width: specimens of the tin are now at the offices for the inspection of those who feel interested. A steam-engine is to be erected forthwith. We understand that a copper lode has also been discovered on the same sett, 4 ft. in thickness, with a solid branch of ore 6 inches in width. There are also, we are informed, several other tin lodes of great promise on the property. We can but congratulate the fortunate adventurers in this undertaking having reason to believe it will make a first-rate mine.

Helvellin Mine is at present very promising; the same vein raising 2000 tons of ore per annum in the adjoining sett. They are driving a level in the vein, and will prove the ground before them in the next six months.

At Wheal Trewane, there being plenty of top water for the wheels, the mine is in fork. The lode in the shaft is 2½ ft. wide, very rich for silver-lead ore; and in the adit south it looks well.

The leases of the Trenault Quarries have been signed by all the necessary parties, and the committee of management is in a position to give full effect to the resources of the sett, by a judicious application of the funds placed at its disposal by the shareholders, for the purpose of carrying on the works energetically on an extensive scale. That the production of lime in Cornwall for agricultural purposes alone is a source of great profit, is a fact well known to all persons who are connected or acquainted with that county, and the situation of Trenault is particularly fortuitous in this respect. Independent of this source of valuable and immediate business, however, it appears that lodes of copper have been discovered in the sett, but as the power of searching for and working metals was not included in the original agreements from the proprietor, the committee wisely suspended any extensive operations at the quarries until this privilege was accorded to the company, and hence the reason of the apparent unnecessary delay in giving full vigour to the existing appliances on the estate. All substances, metallic or otherwise, have now been included in the leases, on payment only of the usual royalty or due of 1-15th. If it be a fact, and we have no reason to question our information, that minerals can be produced at Trenault, it is a matter of no common interest to all concerned, for it is equally a geological fact that metal found in lime is malleable or pure, and consequently the shareholders in the undertaking may reap an unexpected harvest of no ordinary crop from the metallic resources of the property, which will not in any way militate against the continuance of their works for the production of lime, from which alone it is calculated there will be a return sufficient to pay a very excellent dividend on the capital. It is superfluous to say that a proper trial of the mineral resources of Trenault ought to be made forthwith, but it is quite clear that the committee is alive to the interests of the shareholders, and one of the directors has left London for the quarries.

During the week shares have changed hands in the following mines:—Alfred Consols, Trannack and Bosence, Tremayne, Speedwell, West Providence, East Tamar, Trelawny, Mary Ann, Merllyn, Black Craig, Wheal Reeth, Butterdon, Bargelly, Kirkcudbrightshire, Wheal Venton, Trehane, Wheal Samson, Langford, Great Bryn, Treleigh Consols, North Downs, Cefn Gwyn, Helvellin, Nant-y-Car, Mining Company of Ireland, Great Sheba, Wicklow Copper, Trethevy, Wheal Gill, Garreg, Bedford United, Wheal Golden, Wheal Trewane, West Caradon, Bryntail, Spearne Consols, Wellington, Gustavus, Kilbricken, St. Aubyn and Grylls, &c.

In Foreign Shares, transactions have taken place in Australian, Cobre, Santiago, United Mexican, St. John del Rey, Mexican and South American, Copiapo, &c.

The Alten Mines have received advices to the 11th Sept. The heavy rains have inundated the lower workings, and as the produce is exceedingly low, they purpose reducing the expenditure at the end of the month, and only prosecuting those parts that yield a remunerative return. At the United Mines, the progress is slow in the cross-cut, by reason of a hard greenstone intervening. The lode in the north stopes, at the old mine, are promising well to yield permanent returns. Altogether the reports are not quite so favourable as anticipated.

The United Mexican Mining Company have received advices up to the 29th August. At Rayas, the workings at Santo Toribio and La Purisima having shown a continuance of expense beyond the sale of ores extracted equal to $1000 loss per week, it was considered prudent to suspend all workings on mine account, and have recourse to buscones, a class of men naturally stimulated by personal interest to exert themselves to the utmost as their gettings depend entirely on the quantity and quality of the ore extracted by their means, similar to the Cornish tributer. The loss for July appears to be $6735 1 7. The next arrivals will be looked for anxiously, not only as proving the effect of the buscones' labour, but the result of cutting the Guadalupe vein at Mina Grande, which is of the utmost importance, seeing such a decline in the produce from La Bomba, San Jose, and other parts. It may also bring good tidings from Jesus Maria, after the communication at San Alego has been effected.

The Annatto Bay Mining Company have advices from the manager at Abbey Green Mine, stating that in course of raising stone for the erection of a house, they had accidentally come upon a copper lode 9 feet wide, which he thought most favourably of, consequently had increased the number of hands to 56; but being mostly natives, he suggests the expediency of the company at once sending out a fresh lot of Cornish miners, and he would have suitable dwellings ready to receive them. The accounts from Liguanea Mines are also of a favourable character.

We learn that at the Kaw-aw Copper Mines (New Zealand) the indications have become highly satisfactory, and of a more promising character than at any period since the commencement of operations. In the course of a fortnight, previous to the last dates, an exceedingly rich lode had been discovered in one of the levels, to which parties interested in the undertaking were looking with much interest, it being believed that upon the value of this discovery depended in a great measure the permanency of the works, the ultimate success of the company, and some return for the large sums expended. Great hopes were entertained, founded on reasonable deductions, as far as could be ascertained, that the lode would prove so profitable in its working as to realise the most sanguine expectations.

GREAT SHEBA CONSOLS.—On Wednesday, the 1st inst., the large wheel was set to work, amidst the cheers of upwards of 30 agents from the neighbouring mines, as well as a great number of shareholders. This wheel is 50 ft. diameter, and 4 ft. breast, entirely of a new and novel construction, planned by Mr. Wm. Matthews, engineer, Tavistock, to whom great credit is due for carrying out a principle likely to supersede the ancient method of constructing water-wheels. Its movement gave perfect satisfaction. The agents present then surveyed the Great Sheba Mine, and unanimously agreed that the prospects are cheering and conclusive. The pile of ore brought to the floors from the adit level only, gave symptoms of an extensive deposit of ore in the 40 fathom level, where the lode will shortly be intersected—the lobby lode also having the appearance of a body of ore, although it has only been cut 10 feet deep. Many London gentlemen and distant shareholders were present, and they return, contrary to their former impression, perfectly satisfied with the decided conviction that the mine will be one both extensive and lucrative in a very short period. All the heavy work has now been performed, and it only remains to develope the mine, with but little more than common labour cost. It is a source of satisfaction always if shareholders would personally visit the mines in which they are concerned; reports to them would then be unnecessary, as they would have an opportunity of forming an opinion for themselves.

BLACK TIN

Mine.	Tons	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Drake Walls	6	£52 15 0	Daubuz and Williams.
Ditto	3	44 10 0	Calenick Company.

Sold at Chyandour, on the 2d October.

Mine.	Tons c. qr. lbs.	Price p. Ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Boscean	2 12 0 4	£52 15 0	£137 5 0	Bolitho and Sons.

LEAD ORES.

BIDDERS FOR 40 TONS SILVER-LEAD ORE FROM BWLCH CONSOLS MINE.

Bidders	Sold at Aberystwith, 3d October. Amount Bid.
Thomas Somers (purchaser)	£12 13 6
Locke, Blackett, and Co.	11 13 6
Michell and Son	11 4 0
Newton, Keates, and Co.	12 12 0
Pontifex and Wood	8 15 0
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co.	12 11 6
Tamar Smelting Company	9 16 6

Sold at Aberystwith, on the 6th October:

Mines.	Tons.	Price per Ton.	Purchasers.
Lisburne Mines	55	£10 15 6	——
ditto	55	10 16 6	——

Total tons, 110.—Amount of money, £1188.

Sold at Holywell, on the 9th October.

Mines.	Tons	Price p. ton.	Total.
Maesyrerwddu	85	£10 16 0	£916 0 0
ditto	12	11 10 6	138 6 0
Coetia Llys	8	11 18 0	95 4 0
Hendre	13	9 17 0	128 1 0
ditto	9	10 1 6	90 13 6
Pary's Mine	3	8 11 0	25 13 0
Deep Level	76	10 4 0	775 4 0
Talacre	17	11 11 6	196 15 6
Lloc	16	11 0 6	176 8 0
Merllyn	50	11 1 0	552 10 0
Plantation	7	12 2 0	84 14 0

COPPER ORES.

Sampled Sept, 24, and Sold at Andrew's Hotel, Redruth, October 9.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Tywarnhayle	95	£3 10 0
ditto	90	3 12 0
ditto	83	2 15 0
ditto	70	3 10 0
ditto	69	1 14 0
ditto	68	3 18 0
ditto	53	2 1 6
ditto	25	3 1 6
Nancekuke	39	2 8 0
Carn Brea	100	5 17 6
ditto	80	4 0 0
ditto	78	6 7 6
ditto	77	7 7 0
ditto	74	3 13 6
ditto	62	5 14 0
ditto	42	1 13 0
ditto	41	14 0 0
ditto	31	3 9 6
Wheal Buller	118	3 6 0
ditto	94	5 12 0
ditto	82	5 16 0
ditto	78	4 10 6
ditto	77	6 6 0
ditto	76	4 12 6
ditto	51	4 10 6
Par Consols	97	5 15 6
ditto	95	7 18 0
ditto	93	4 17 6

Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Par Consols	85	£2 8 6
Alfred Consols	64	6 3 0
ditto	59	6 13 0
ditto	50	7 1 0
ditto	48	6 15 0
ditto	17	14 4 0
ditto	10	5 0 0
West Wh. Treasury	68	3 16 0
ditto	49	5 4 0
ditto	37	9 14 0
ditto	6	6 16 0
Levant	46	8 7 0
ditto	41	1 14 0
West Wheal Seton	46	5 18 0
ditto	39	4 8 6
West Fowey Cons.	60	4 9 6
Botallack	60	5 16 6
Wheal Agar	28	7 3 6
ditto	24	3 12 0
Providence Mines	39	2 15 6
British Arsenic Co.	30	1 6 0
St. Aubyn & Grylls	20	5 9 6
Wellington	17	4 1 0
Wheal Prosper	16	3 15 6
East Godolphin	14	2 11 6
Polgooth	10	7 5 0
Wheal Virgin	4	2 10 6

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Tywarnhayle, Nancekuke	592	£1792	14 0	Botallack	60	£349	10 0
Carn Brea	585	3347	1 6	Wheal Agar	52	287	6 0
Wheal Buller	576	2811	14 6	Providence Mines	39	108	4 6
Par Consols	370	1970	3 6	British Arsenic Co.	30	39	0 0
Alfred Consols	248	1753	17 0	St. Aubyn & Grylls	20	109	10 0
West Wh. Treasury	160	912	18 0	Wellington Mines	17	68	17 0
Levant	87	453	16 0	West Wheal Prosper	16	60	8 0
West Wheal Seton	85	443	19 6	East Godolphin	14	36	1 0
West Fowey Cons.	60	268	10 0	Polgooth	10	72	10 0
				Wheal Virgin	4	10	2 0

Average Standard £102 0 0 | Average Produce 7¼

Average Price per ton £4 18 0

Quantity of Ore 3025 tons | Quantity of Fine Copper, 227 tons 12 cwts.

Amount of Money £14,896 2 6

LAST SALE.—Average Standard £103 2 0.—Average Produce 7¼

Standard of corresponding sale last month, 99*l.* 1s.—Produce, 8½.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
Mines Royal Company	135	£561 17 0
Vivian and Sons	706	3005 11 3
Freeman and Co.	276	1307 8 9
Grenfell and Sons	445	1932 19 9
Crown Copper Company	16	84 18 8
Sims, Willyams, and Co.	380	1703 3 8
Williams, Foster, and Co.	600	3828 19 2
Schneider and Co.	242	1163 1 6
Mason and Elkington	225	1308 3 6
Total tons	3025	£14,896 2 6

NO SALE on Thursday next, the 16th October.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at Andrew's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and Parcels.—Devon Great Consols, Wheal Josiah, Wheal Maria, Wheal Fanny, and Wheal Anna Maria, 1639—West Caradon 416—Mark Valley 312—Wheal Friendship 207—Phœnix Mines 193—Holmbush 186—Fowey Consols 175—Bedford United Mines 141—Hingston Downs 100—West Wheal Jewel 52—Callington Kelly Bray 47—Wheal Busy 37—Grambler and St. Aubyn 17—Wheal Gorland 15—Paull's Ore 5—Respryn 4.—Total, 3546 tons.

COMPARATIVE AVERAGES OF THE WEEKLY SALES OF COPPER ORES FOR NINE YEARS, TO THE SECOND SALE FOR OCTOBER, 1851.

Years.	Tons.	Produce.	Amount.	Standard.	Cop. Ore.	Price Cake Cop.
1842	2458	8¼	£15,268 0 0	£110 12	£76 14	£87
1843	3670	7¾	19,334 18 6	107 11	70 14	80
1844	3523	7¾	18,137 15 0	102 19	67 2	84
1845	2771	7¾	17,155 3 6	114 17	83 8	88½-91½
1846	2198	7¾	11,451 11 0	102 3	66 17	88½-91½
1847	2889	9½	17,351 18 6	94 10	64 17	98-101
1848	2226	9½	12,548 15 0	88 4	59 6	79½-82½
1849	1926	8½	11,587 15 6	102 7	70 5	84
1850	2788	8½	15,604 14 0	99 12	68 16	79½

At SWANSEA, for Sale October 21.—Berehaven, 600—Cobre, 450—Burra Burra, 187—Knockmahon, 158—Dudley Slag, 137—Havannah, 70—New Zealand, 43—Maryport, 9—Total, 1654 tons (21 cwts.)

THAMES TUNNEL COMPANY.

The number of passengers who passed through the Tunnel in the week ending October 4 was 39,225.—Amount of money, £163 8s. 9d.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE SHARE-LIST.—We have under consideration the suggested alterations by the committee of the Mining Exchange, which, with others of an equally important nature, we expect very shortly to adopt. We are obliged for several communications referring thereto, all which shall have attention.

RAILWAY CHAIRS.—*Erratum:* In last week's Journal, for 1320 chairs for a single line of railway, laid with Reed's patent block chairs, four feet apart, read 2640.

"A Subscriber" (Leeds).—The communication is merely the copy of a description of Mr. Dunn's improved engine for producing motive-power, as inserted in our Journal on the 12th July last—possibly copied from some local paper.

WHEAL MARY EMMA.—We cannot enter further into the dispute between Captain Wm. Heath and Mr. Diamond. We have already impartially stated the captain's case, and given the reply of Mr. Diamond, on the part of the company. Respecting the latter, we are bound to admit that the assertions therein were substantiated by documentary evidence, submitted to us by the writer. In Mr. Heath's present letter he makes a proposition which we think the directors should adopt, as likely satisfactorily to settle the disagreeable position in which they are placed—that is, to refer all matters in dispute to arbitration. There is one point, however, as affecting Capt. Heath's character, which we should, perhaps, refer to: he says—" In reference to the last parcel of tin not being clean, which is his last complaint, I maintain it was dressed in the most profitable way for the shareholders: I might have made it richer, by putting it through a fine grate, but what was lost one way was gained the other. I find, from Mr. Diamond, that the parcel of tin brought 52*l.* 10s. per ton—not much to complain of."

"N. R."—Wheal Arthur, Calstock, held a meeting of shareholders on Thursday last, the particulars of which appear in our Journal of to-day. "N. R." may obtain what further information he requires at the offices of the company.

COMBUSTION OF SMOKE.—"J. W. J." (Swansea) writes: "Will you permit me, through the medium of your Journal, to call the attention of those interested in this subject to the boilers which have provided steam for the Great Exhibition during the time it has been open? There they will find the object so much to be desired in crowded cities and large towns—a total absence of smoke, attained not by the use of any expensive or patent machinery for its consumption, but simply by the employment of a particular kind of fuel, which cannot by any possibility produce that nuisance. This fuel is the anthracite or stone-coal so extensively used for all purposes in the United States, but as yet so little known in this kingdom, except in South Wales, where it exists in large quantities, and where it is used for all purposes, from iron smelting to domestic use. This fuel can be delivered in London at about the same price as the best kinds of steam coal; and in the elaborate 'Report on the Coals suited to the Steam Navy,' issued by the Museum of Practical Geology, at the instance of Parliament, it is shown to be equal to any, and superior to most, coals in heating power. I could dilate further upon the manifold advantages of this fuel for marine steamers, particularly those of the navy, but that being myself interested in the matter, I fear that my letter might be regarded as savouring too much of an advertisement.' The same fear has operated to prevent my calling your attention at an earlier period of the season to the boilers of the Exhibition, which have so completely and so practically solved the smoke difficulty."

"A Reader" will find the last report from Wellington Mines in our paper of 13th Sept.

WHEAL TONKIN.—We have received from Mr. L. Rippon a communication on the subject of Mr. Ennor's last remarks on this mine, and other matters, but do not deem it advisable to insert it entire, as no good can result from keeping up these wordy hostilities, while men of such practical experience would be so much better and more satisfactorily employed in diffusing correct ideas, and deductions founded on facts, for the advancement of mining knowledge. In the explanatory portion of his remarks Mr. Rippon says, the lodes in Wheal Tonkin are not parallel, but oblique, and the place where Mr. Ennor found the men at work was on the junction of three lodes 140 fms. east of the shaft, sunk on the great copper lode. They were sinking on the flookan lode, in order to stope the tin lode at the south, and the copper lode at the north, which has since been taken down and presents a kindly appearance, containing mundic, with black and yellow ore. The main object is said to be to find the true dip of the lode, and select a place for the engine-shaft, which it is expected will be commenced in a few days.

"A Mine Surveyor" (Scotland).—Mitchell's "Manual of Practical Assaying" was published by Baillère, Regent-street, price 10s. 6d.; Mr. Hopkins's work on "Geology in connection with Terrestrial Magnetism," is being reprinted, and when ready can be had through any bookseller from our office.

"Enquirer" (Leadenhall-street).—There is no doubt in the minds of scientific men that many explosions are caused by the spheroidal condition of the water in the boilers. Water, in contact with red-hot iron, assumes the form of globules, which never exceed the temperature of 205°; but when the temperature of the iron has been lowered to 400° or 350°, the spheroidal state is no longer maintained, and an immense rush of high-pressure steam immediately takes place. One of the most singular phenomenon attending the spheroidal condition is, that the vapour issuing from a spheroid is of much higher temperature than the spheroid itself. If a thermometer is plunged in a crucible containing spheroidal water, which is left to cool down, on going off in steam the heat is so intense that the glass tube will burst, from the mercury having reached the boiling point.

"An Engineer's Pupil" (Blackwall).—Hornblower's rotary steam-engine was patented in 1807, Clegg's in 1809, Turner's in 1816, and the Earl of Dundonald's not until 1844. There have been at least 20 different kinds of rotary engines patented, but their success has not been such as to secure their continuous adoption.

"P. M." (Clapton).—It is a mistaken notion to suppose there is any loss of power by the use of the crank, as the conveyor of steam-power to machinery; those who imagine so confound the vertical with the circumferential velocity. If the circle of the crank be divided by any number of equidistant horizontal lines, it will be obvious that there will be the same steam consumed, and the same power expended, when the crank pin passes from the level of one line to the other, in whatever part of the circle it may be—the lines being indicative of equal ascents and descents of the piston. The circumferential velocity is greater with the same expenditure of steam when the crank pin approaches the top and bottom centres; and this increased velocity exactly compensates for the diminished leverage, so that there is the same power given out by the crank in each of the divisions.

"H. J." (King William-street).—We never recommend any particular mine for investment: any information as to the one in question may be had at Mr. Fenten's, Adam's-court, Lombard-street.

"Pol-Pen" (St. Ives).—If our correspondent has got into an adventure, the shares of which are a drug in the market, and he wishes to clear himself of all further risk or liability, he can, under the Cost-book System, give notice to the purser that he intends to relinquish his shares, which he can legally do on paying his share of all liabilities, up to the time of such relinquishment, and he will still be entitled to his share in the ores and materials on the mine—should there be a surplus—if such was not accounted for at the time of settlement.

"Beta" (Horseley Furnaces).—The iron ores from Christinehamn and Bofoss, Sweden have been some time removed. The ores in the Indian department alluded to, are various kinds of ironstone, together with the mode of dressing—the iron being made mostly with charcoal, is used for conversion into steel, and the make of the superior kinds of that metal.

"Erin" (Dublin).—Sir Robert Kane has estimated the total amount of water-power which can be supplied by Ireland. He estimates one-third of all the rain that falls flows to the sea, to be 33,237,343,880 cubic yards, or for each day of 24 hours, 68,467,100 tons, falling 150 yards. Now, as 884 tons falling 24 feet in 24 hours is equal to 1-horse power, the entire surface is capable of supplying the enormous amount of 1,452,150 horse-power.

"T. K." (Knockmahon Mine).—The only work treating on the subject, of which we have any knowledge, is Budge's "Practical Miner's Guide," published by Longman and Co., Paternoster-row.

"Juris" (Bishopsgate-street).—The code of laws in Germany for regulating mining affairs are termed *Corpus Juris Metallici*. They are founded on the principle that a prescriptive right to all mines appertains to the state, and no seignorial acquisition or antiquity of tenure can weaken this fundamental basis of supreme power. Although this royalty may at first appear despotic, the equitable provisions made and established for carrying out mining operations under its authority, and the protective measures adopted against accidents to life and property, are of the most liberal and effective character. The *addenda* made by the Prussian Government to the Code Napoleon, as regards mining, are particularly worthy of notice: they embody the appointment of a surgeon, or surgeons of mines, the establishment of medical emporiums, provided with every necessary in case of accidents; they forbid the employment of females, or boys under 13 years of age; the Davy lamp is imperatively ordered to be used, and the men instructed in its principles, and those for securing the best ventilation.

The suggestion of "An Old Adventurer" (Dawlish) shall be borne in mind when the contemplated alterations are under consideration.

"T. H." (Swansea).—M. De Sussex, by his patent, principally directed his attention to the reducing of the carbonates of copper. A furnace was in course of alteration on his works, at Millwall, in 1848, to try the experiment on a large scale; but, owing to unfortunate and unforeseen circumstances, the idea was abandoned.

"B." (Redruth).—The principal places explored for tin in Spain are in the mountains of Avion, in the provinces of Lugo and Orense, in Gallicia, and at Carrascal, in Zamora—the ore produces about 55 per cent.

"A Practical Miner" (Calstock).—We know that Mr. Ennor's intentions are perfectly honourable, and that he has no personal object to serve; therefore we cannot allow such a personal attack as that forwarded to appear.

J. Deans (Liverpool).—The first stone of the Menai Bridge was laid August 10th, 1819; the first chain was carried across April 26th, 1825, and the Holyhead Mail was first driven across it 30th January, 1826. Its cost was about 120,000*l.*—26,894*l.* was paid as compensation to the owner of Bangor Ferry. The extreme length of the chain from the fastenings in the rock is 1715 feet; the height of the roadway from high-water line is 100 feet; each of the seven small piers from high water line to the spring of the arches is 65 feet; the span of each arch is 53½ feet: each of the suspending piers is 53 feet above the road; the roads on the bridge consist of two carriage-ways, of 12 feet each, with a footpath of 4 feet in the centre; the length of the suspended part of the road, from pier to pier, is 533 feet. The carriage-road passes through two arches in the suspending piers, of the width of 9 feet by 15 feet in height to the spring of the arches. To counteract the contraction and expansion of iron from the effects of the changes of the atmosphere, a set of rollers are placed under cast-iron saddles, on the top of the suspending piers, where the chains rest; and vertical rods, an inch square, suspended from the chairs, support the sleepers for the flooring of the roadway, the rods being placed 5 feet from each other. The chains, 16 in number, consist of 5 bars each—length of the bar 10 feet, width 3-inch by 1-inch, with 6 connecting lengths at each joint—their weight about 50 lbs. each; the number of bars in the cross section of the chain is 80; the total weight of iron-work, 1,373,281 lbs.

"A Lover of Fair Play" (Highgate).—Our correspondent must thank the Government for the reports appearing without the writers' names being attached—the Somerset-house authorities, in their wisdom, having determined that, when so authenticated, a charge shall be made for advertisement duty. We have made frequent endeavours to get the obnoxious impost removed, but as yet without success. The Cae-Gynon Mine being referred to by other correspondents, the insertion of the letter is not requisite.

HYDRO-CARBON FIRE.—The letter of "Anti-Smoke" shall appear in our next.

"A Dissatisfied Shareholder" is not alone in his complaints; he should attend the forthcoming meeting—state his grievances, and see how they are to be remedied.

Received.—"C." (Bloomsbury), on the Government School of Mines; "A Reader," on the Crystal Palace.

The reply of Mr. Ennor to Mr. Rippon and others is unavoidably postponed until our next.

*** We must impress upon our correspondents, the necessity of invariably furnishing us with their names and addresses—not that their communications should, consequently, be noticed, but as an earnest to us of their good faith.

*** It is particularly requested that all communications may be addressed—

To the Editor,
Mining Journal Office,
26, Fleet-street, London.

And Post-office orders made payable to Wm. Salmon Mansell, acting for the proprietors.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, OCTOBER 11, 1851.

The MINING JOURNAL is published at about Eleven o'clock on Saturday morning, at the office, 26, Fleet-street, and can be obtained, before Twelve, of all news agents, at the Royal Exchange, and other parts of London.

We are gratified at learning that the subscription list is filling up to the satisfaction of the committee formed for the purpose of presenting Mr. MICHAEL WILLIAMS, of Trevince, with a service of plate, for the spirited manner in which he came forward and saved from destruction and abandonment the United Mines, which would also have involved the Great Consolidated and others in the ruin, throwing many thousands, almost a whole parish, out of employ, as noticed in the Journal of the 1st March last, Mr. WILLIAMS came forward in May, and took possession of the concern; continued working it to the bottom, and the result is already recorded in our Journal of the 27th Sept. He had then the satisfaction of declaring a dividend from actual profits of 2*l.* 10s. per share, which left a cash balance in hand of 1721*l.* 6s. 9d. We can well conceive the heartfelt pleasure it will give to every miner in Gwennap upon contributing his individual mite towards the fund, especially as it is to effect a lasting testimony of esteem to their benefactor—a gentleman who has resided and devoted all his life as a miner among them. His name will thus be handed down to posterity as the preserver of themselves and families; therefore, the pence of the labouring miner could not be better employed, in our opinion, than in the construction and manufacture of an elegant plate-chest, made as nearly as possible from Cornish copper, with a suitable inscription in front; the Cornish arms with "One and All" on the one side, those of Mr. WILLIAMS upon the other; and we would further suggest as most applicable for the top, a correct plan of the underground operations at the United Mines, showing shafts, levels, winzes, &c. To the committee we would hint, as appropriate for engraving upon the largest salver, a surface plan of the said mine, showing the steam-pumping and winding-engines, the shafts, sheds, houses, and various other erections thereon.

Till the recent discoveries which have disturbed the equanimity of our grave cits, as well as of the scientific coteries, the anxiety of explorers in the great insular territory of AUSTRALIA,—which we may term our "infant world," to give to its predecessor, that has long enough enjoyed the name of "New," the more appropriate title of "*blooming*,"—has been the ascertainment of geographical, botanical, and other objects of research, without an adequate attention to the geological formation of our *terra incognita*. Yet it must have struck every inquirer who has followed the progress of the investigations, that the geology of the districts passed over deserved more consideration,—betraying, through accidental observations, as if glimpses of peculiarity, of those great coincident effects which in every region of the earth display the consistent, imperturbable, and immense power of the laws which have led to the development of that system, popularly termed "Nature." The shrewd observation of the natural and, it may be assumed, uninstructed intelligence of Mr. HARGREAVE, has fortuitously tended to direct greater energy to the proper examination of this subject. Mr. CLARKE also, with a very precise though not unquestionable theory, claims an equal merit on different ground. The former, by a practical comparison of the external and visible structure of the Californian "diggings," brings back his recollection to the rude similarity of his wanderings in New South Wales. Thither he returns, and opens a source of wealth untold, and hard to be comprehended but by the enthusiast in science,—a service which the niggard condescension of our rulers recognise with the paltry premium of 500*l.*! *Ex post facto*, we have announced to us Mr. CLARKE'S notable interposition to claim participation in the glories of this grand achievement. Were COLUMBUS living, he would have to show our moderns again the mode of propping the egg. In verity, even now it is not quite manifest that the novel and scarcely admissible notion, pressed on the public attention by Mr. CLARKE, would ever have justified any great sacrifice to act upon it. He could have little confidence in his own opinion, unlike Mr. HARGREAVE, when he failed to apply that efficient test of all speculation, positive and material illustration, to which no greater barriers existed than for him who has *done*, what others may have dreamed of.

It is unnecessary specially to direct attention to the efficient answer of Mr. AUSTIN to the theory of Mr. CLARKE. The expedient to square the distribution of the golden meridians is sadly demonstrative of the dilemma in which the latter is placed to support his doctrine. For the purpose, he draws his fourth meridian midway in the *sea between* South America and Africa, both gold regions. Now, we will ask how it is he draws his other lines along the areas of the gold-fields, and not the fourth? If he be driven to assert, which he has not done, that the main deposits are centrally in the Atlantic, does not this militate against another doctrine he asserts as to the geological periods of the auriferous formation?

That gold, in greater or less quantities, existed in the entire of the mountainous districts of the eastern side of Australia, is fairly a problem to be solved; that indications existed in different parts of those ranges, is beyond a doubt; and that the plenteous production of one locality, extending the fact as applicable to all others of the same condition, justifies a sanguine expectation of unlimited resources in this respect: these considerations should impel us to devise the appropriate means for securing the vast advantages at our disposal, without the corresponding detriment which has been the price of the American acquirement. By propagating just principles and preparing proper appliances, to preclude wild and reckless adventurers from ruining themselves, and superinducing in our new state that unsound commercial existence which has, to the present time, made California a bye-word, are the expedients which we would promptly prescribe. "Evils prevented are better than those repented," we are so taught by the simple adage. We would not, as was done by a renowned contemporary, on an occasion not yet forgotten, from this fruitful cover of speculation, hark on the chase, and then cry off from the false scent when it was too late in the day. To organise the undisciplined energies of the masses that will inevitably flock to the brilliant standard of this favoured colony,—to promulgate the doctrines of safe commercial polity,—to promote the introduction of scientific, combined, mutual, and systematic operations,—we shall devote our best exertions in animadverting, from time to time, upon the exciting topics emanating from the advices we may receive from the colony.

Our own correspondent at Sydney has, more than six months since, apprised us of the impression then afloat of these discoveries; giving utterance to doubts which should justly qualify unascertained announcements. Desultory communications from different localities have also had the same tendency; and we append hereto a passage, which, nearly 20 years ago, imposed a belief in the probability of the startling actuality so recently forced on our conviction. The account is condensed from the *Australian Almanack*, of 1832, of the visits of the Rev. Mr. WILTON to the volcanic mountain called Wingen, one of the Liverpool Range. No one can read those remarks without admitting the great probability of finding extensive deposits of the precious and other metals and valuable stones on both sides of this head of drainage, or watershed, of the great southern and eastern waters of Australia.

MOUNT WINGEN, AUSTRALIA.—Mount Wingen is situated on the south-eastern side of the range between Hunter's River and the Liverpool Plains, and the point at which the volcanic combustion manifested itself cannot be less than 1400 to 1500 feet above the level of the sea. The action comprised two declivities (or as we may familiarly describe it, as a gap) of the same mountain, the previous progress being down the northern and higher eminence, ascending with great fury the opposite and southern one. Although from the orifice being thus in a serrated opening or gap, it had been named a crater, the rock, as the subterraneous fire increased, was rent into several concave chasms of various widths, of which the widest is thus described:—The rock, a solid mass of sandstone, was torn asunder about 2 feet, exposing the upper southerly side, with the several parts subsiding, and forming the concavities of the heated rock. About 15 feet down the chasm the sides were of a white heat, like those of a limekiln, with sulphurous and aqueous vapours, accompanied by the usual volcanic noise, and brilliant flame from some parts. The area of this action on the surface was about 14 acres, and the margins of those emitting flame were beautified with efflorescent crystals of sulphur, varying in colour from the deepest red orange, of ferruginous combinations, to the palest straw-colour, where alum predominated. A black, tarry, bistrous, bituminous substance prevailed on the edges of several of the clefts,—the heat of the ground and suffocating effluvia rendering it difficult to obtain specimens. No lava or trachyte was to be seen, nor coal, though it *abounds* in the vicinity. This condition has evidently existed for a long time, as a space of several acres above the part at present subject to this action contains trees of great age, as it were steamed, and in many parts stones with traces of vitrification. A second visit found the action extended to a surface of two acres at both extremities up the northern as well as southern acclivities, in which sulphur and ammonia were thrown up with their noxious vapours; whilst the effect upon the mind, of the appearance and noise, as in all such cases, is depicted as truly imposing and stupifying, but evidently under impressions which mark the witness as a philosophic tyro. At a short distance from these *craters* there were collected several amorphous specimens of white, pinkish, and blue cornelian, angular fragments of ribbon and fortification agates, and balls of agate, some of them filled with crystals, from the size of a pea to a hen's egg, and others of a bluish-white and clouded colour, with dispersed spots of white, presenting the most beautiful varieties of this mineral; and similarly beautiful specimens were obtained from Mount Agate in the same vicinity, where the rank grass impeded the research. Several of the agates from Mount Wingen had their surfaces crusted with iron; some from Mount Agate with copper; and others from the same localities presented a most beautiful auriferous appearance.

We regret being obliged thus to curtail this valuable paper, which first appeared in the *Sydney Gazette*, in 1831, but we may probably be enabled to give it in full on some future occasion.

We have in former numbers of the MINING JOURNAL noticed the Act, 14 and 15 Vic., chap. 94, for regulating the mineral laws and customs of Derbyshire, which Act is found to be woefully deficient in many essential points for a proper and impartial administration of justice, as is clearly pointed out in a communication from THOMAS TAPPING, Esq., barrister-at-law, which will be found in another column. Several meetings have taken place of parties interested, and a very crowded and important one was held in the Moot Hall, Wirksworth, on Wednesday last, when resolutions were passed to memorialise the Chancellor of her Majesty's Duchy of Lancaster, and Lessee of the Duties of Lot and Cope, to introduce and promote, during the next session of Parliament, a bill to define and amend the mineral customs of the said Wapentake, to make provisions for the better administration of justice in the Barmote Courts therein, and to improve the practice and proceedings of such courts. The meeting was thoroughly unanimous on the necessity of this proceeding; and in our next week's Journal we shall be enabled to give some elucidation of the extraordinary omissions and defects in the Act, from an original source.

It is again our painful duty to record another lamentable colliery accident, through the breaking of a hook by which the skip was attached to the rope, and by which three men were instantly killed, leaving behind them, to swell the number of sufferers through these fearful casualties, three widows and twelve children. The accident occurred at the Portobello Colliery, Willenhall, and has caused a great sensation in the neighbourhood. On taking a review of the number of fatal occurrences from the breaking of the rope or chain, the skip falling down the pit, or being drawn over the pulley, we find that at least 32 individuals, in the prime of health and strength, have within the past three months become the victims to these causes alone; and yet, in nearly every case, had a machine been employed, which science has presented to the coal owner for preventing destruction to life (we allude to FOURDRINIER'S invention), the large majority of those individuals would have been still among the living, wealth-producing members of society, and supporting their families in comparative comfort, who must now, most probably, look to the cold, unfeeling, compulsory assistance of the Poor Law Union. Any one, the least observant of these destructive catastrophes, cannot help having noticed that the majority are caused by recklessness of human life, as compared with the cost of supplying those appliances which would render life more secure, either in the ropes or chains being sufficiently often renewed, proper timber at hand for the support of the roof, and an efficient ventilation provided for. The system of letting the work to the butty collier, who agrees to supply all the coal raised at a certain price, and whose interest does not survive the completion of the contract, induces him to put up with a state of things which no independent viewer with a fixed salary would tolerate for a day: the consequence is that rotten ropes, a short supply of timber, and often no ventilation, consign hundreds to a premature grave. The butty will get the coal for the least possible cost, regardless of the consequences. In a political sense, the evil does not terminate with a man's death, but only begins. There is the cost of the coroner's inquest, and the burial of the corpse, with a heavy burthen thrown on to the industrious and often poor hard-working ratepayer, in supporting for some years, most probably, those whose protectors have been thus suddenly snatched from them. It is clear to every impartial observer that some stringent regulations should be put in force for preventing these reckless proceedings; but from the Government having decided on not adding to the few inspectors they have appointed, and appearing perfectly unconcerned on the subject, we have little hope of any good being effected by them, and must look to the good feelings of the coalowners themselves, to adopt such measures as would not only tend to the salvation of human life, but in numerous instances to large amounts in property. At all events, not more than six persons should be allowed to ascend or descend at once, it being as many as is generally considered comparatively safe. The following is a summary of the above 32 violent deaths by the causes mentioned:—Darcey Lever, 1; Malago Vale, 6; Balance Pit, Aberdare, 14; Bunn's Lane, 2; Deep Pit, Kingswood, 1; Osmondthorpe, 2; Midsomer Norton, 3; Portobello, 3=32.

The colliers and seamen of the counties of Northumberland and Durham, desirous of forming a mutual union between the two bodies, by which they may the more readily obtain a redress of certain alleged grievances which affect each body respectively, held a joint meeting on Newcastle Town Moor on Saturday last, the 4th inst. By 11 o'clock in the forenoon, several steam-boats arrived at the quay, containing seamen from North and South Shields, Sunderland Seaham Harbour, Hartlepool, &c., amounting to several thousands; who, on landing, were met by the seamen of Newcastle and the miners who had arrived by trains from the north and south of the coal districts, accompanied by bands of music, and banners with appropriate mottoes and devices. On reaching the Moor, Mr. THOMAS SMITH, a seaman, was called on to preside, and, as previously arranged, introduced the business of the miners first. In the draft of a petition to be presented to the House of Commons, it is stated that the coal and ironstone miners of the counties of Northumberland and Durham, in common with miners in other districts in this country, have for a long period been subject to serious disadvantages from the want of a just and uniform system of having their earnings ascertained and paid for by weight alone. That at some collieries wages were ascertained by weight and some by measure; and that, by the absence of any law for requiring a uniform system, great difficulty was experienced in learning the amount they had earned; that the employers could arbitrarily change one system for the other, and thereby often lower the amount of the men's earnings; that many employers adopted the weight system without loss or inconvenience; and that it was well known that since it had been the law to sell coals by weight only, the community had been gainers thereby. They, therefore, prayed that a law might pass, compelling the ascertainment of all colliers and ironstone getters' wages by weight only. They also expressed great alarm from the introduction into pits of much larger tubs, which filled the shafts and levels, obstructed the ventilation, and prevented

escape in case of explosions, fall of roofs, &c. The petition prayed an amendment of the "Mines' Inspection Bill," and called the attention of the House to the great want of education among the colliery population, praying that it might be enacted that no young man under 18 years of age should remain in the pit more than eight hours per day. Resolutions, grounded on this petition, were unanimously passed, and also one complaining of the paucity of inspectors, calling upon her Majesty's Government to augment the number in such manner, and so to arrange the districts, that no mine should remain for a longer period than one month without official inspection.

The resolutions adopted on behalf of the seamen were, to petition Parliament for the repeal of all clauses in 7 and 8 Vic., chap. 112, relating to seamen's register tickets; for the total and unconditional repeal of 13 and 14 Vic., chap. 93, known as the "Mercantile Marine Act;" and the amended bill of 1851 for the removal of shipping offices, and for an amendment of the Navigation Laws. They also complained of the danger to which seamen are exposed by vessels being sent to sea insufficiently manned, and resolved to petition Parliament to pass a law compelling shipowners properly to man their vessels—ships of 6 keels, and under 10, two able-bodied seamen before the mast; 10 to 15 keels, three; 15 to 17½, four; 17½ to 20 keels, five able-bodied seamen before the mast, and so in proportion for every increased tonnage of vessels. The whole affair was conducted in the most orderly manner; there appeared to be no complaint of insufficient remuneration or want of work, either by the miners or seamen. The principal thing sought by the former was, that all coal and ironstone raised by them should be paid for by weight—a system of estimating the value of labour on a bulky article far more satisfactory than by measure, and one which we should think there would be hardly any grounds on which coalowners can oppose it. The alteration in the recently adopted Navigation Laws required by the seamen is a more serious affair, and good cause must be shown before the Legislature can undo its so lately adopted principles. There were about 4000 persons present, who all separated in the most peaceable and orderly manner.

From the perusal of the statements of the extraordinary results of the operations at the BURRA BURRA MINE, South Australia, as given in our last Journal, we think it must be generally inferred that the rich and enormous produce of this property has tended much to the vitality and development of the capabilities of this, at present, young and interesting colony. Among a population of about 70,000 persons occupying the whole of the settlements, upwards of 1000 are in constant employment, with high remuneration, in the Burra Burra Mine; and during the year ended March 31, no less a sum than 170,780*l.* 17s. was paid for salaries, stores, machinery, buildings, and other necessaries; and which, with the four dividends of 200 per cent., amounting to 98,560*l.*, gives a sum of 270,340*l.* distributed among the colonial community by the association in a year. The advantages which the mineral wealth of South Australia has realised for the colonists are indeed incalculable; not the least of which is the spirit of enterprise which its discovery engendered in the erection of smelting works, opening up new markets for the disposal of the products, and causing extensive explorations for other mineral fields, some of which have been, to a certain extent, successful, and which has led to the belief, by persons experienced in mining affairs, that other Burra Burras will yet be developed. As an agricultural and grazing province South Australia is second to none in fruitfulness and diversity of produce, but her mineral wealth has placed her in a position she would not otherwise have obtained, and in many points of view in advance of older and once more promising colonies. In addition to the old mine, the association have purchased the Karkulto Mine and the Pompurne mineral estate, Emu Flats, from both of which good prospective results are entertained. At present little has been done at the latter, but at the former a perpendicular shaft has been sunk 12 fms. deep, and a cross-cut driven east to intersect the lode seen at surface, which was hourly expected to be done when the last despatches left the colony. In another section of the property, a perpendicular and a diagonal shaft have been sunk 10 fathoms, and levels and galleries driven into the lode, which was 3 ft. wide and said to be very promising. It produced iron and copper and a large heap of good ore of the latter had been raised at this shallow depth. It is probable the difficulties of converting the ore into money during the winter months may postpone the dividends for a few weeks; but whatever course may be pursued, no apprehensions need be entertained of the productiveness and future capabilities of the mine, the prospects of which appear certainly more promising than ever.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY OF SILVER IN CORNWALL.

To the valuable collection of minerals displayed in the Great Exhibition, there has recently been added a box of silver ore from Silver Valley and Wheal Brothers Mine; this may be considered one of the most interesting, and at the same time important, additions made in this department; and it is not a little singular that the discovery of this valuable mineral should have been made at the very time when intelligence reached this country of the discovery of gold in our Australian Colonies. The *Morning Chronicle* of Monday gives the following description of the ores:

Some very fine specimens of silver ore from the Silver Valley and Wheal Brothers Mine, near Callington, have just been added to the Exhibition, in Class I. They are exhibited in connection with some other Cornish minerals, sent by Mr. Wellborne, and numbered in the catalogue. These are very remarkable specimens in every way—they are exceedingly illustrative of the mode in which the metal occurs, and show in a peculiarly characteristic manner the electro-chemical action under the influence of which it has been deposited. Three samples of this ore have been assayed, and they give respectively the following proportions of silver to the ton of 20 cwts.; the first two are the results of the assay of Mr. Percival Johnson; the third of that of Mr. Jenkin, of Callington:—1840 ounces, 2780 ounces, 3248 ounces. This is singularly rich for a British ore of silver, and the exhibition of the specimens in Class I. is of much interest.

An assay, made by Mr. Jenkin, of Callington, on Thursday last, from ore broken on that day, gave 4228 ozs. of silver to the ton, worth about 1000*l.* per ton.

The history of Wheal Brothers, to which Silver Valley Mine is now joined, is, perhaps, more extraordinary than any mine in Cornwall; as many of our readers are aware, this mine was worked by a company formed in 1834, and in three months silver ore, amounting to the value of 5847*l.* 12s. 8d. was raised and sold, at a cost to the shareholders of only 567*l.* 4s. 9d.—giving a nett profit in three months of 5280*l.* 7s. 11d. The sensation made by this discovery was so great, that the shares of 5*l.* each were sold at from 1000*l.* to 1600*l.* per share; and in one instance, in Callington, the enormous sum of 2200*l.* was paid; but, unfortunately for the shareholders, tricking and jobbing in shares seemed the object of the parties interested, and not the legitimate working of the mine; for although large quantities of silver were raised the four following months, money was borrowed from the bankers, and dividends made exceeding the value of the ore—thus in six months 9000*l.* was divided, but only to leave the mine in debt; and shareholders who had paid those enormous sums for shares found, instead of the same continuous dividends, that a call must be made to pay off liabilities—all were disgusted, and the mine ceased working.

It is, however, satisfactory to be able to state that the high respectability of the trustees of the present company (who have a new grant of the mine) will be a guarantee to the public for this undertaking being carried out during the present working in a legitimate manner. About 5 tons of this rich ore have already been raised, and from reports received they are continuing to break considerable quantities from a regular course of ore; it is quite evident, therefore, that large deposits exist, and, with perseverance and able management, it is impossible to estimate the importance of the results to be obtained.

COAL DUES.—A parliamentary report has been published, giving an account of the duties levied in each locality on coal and coke. Coals pay in the port of London 1s. 1d. per ton, 9d. of which is metropolis improvement duty, and 4d. dues in lieu of metage and other charges payable to the corporation. These brought in 176,000*l.* in the year 1850. The same dues on coals brought by railway brought in 3445*l.* The Corporation of Dublin levies but 1½d. per ton upon coal. Liverpool levies 2d. per ton, except upon freemen. The Cinque Ports and watering-places near London levy the largest tax on fuel:—Deal, 8s. a ton; Dover, 1s. 7d. a ton; Folkstone, 1s. 3d. a ton; Ramsgate, 2s. a ton; Margate, 3s. a ton; Hastings, 2s. 4½d.; Harwich, 2s. a chaldron; Brighton, 2s. 6d. a ton; Worthing, 2s. 6d. a ton. In other places the duties are from 1d. to 6d. per ton.

THE PRESERVATION OF TIMBER FOR RAILWAY AND OTHER PURPOSES.

We have on various occasions, during the past seven years, called the attention of our readers to the progress of the operation for rendering wood impervious to moisture or other agents of decay, and, in fact, almost indestructible, by Sir William Burnett's patent process of injecting chloride of zinc into the pores of the wood after the withdrawal of atmospheric air. From some inquiries lately made, we are glad to find that the success of the principle has been so apparent, that at Gloucester the company are Burnettising 1000 loads of timber weekly for the use of the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, and Oxford and Birmingham Railways for sleepers for those lines now in course of construction, besides a considerable increase of their usual operations at Millwall, Poplar. In 1841, some Scotch fir sleepers, prepared by this process, were laid down on the Eastern Counties Railway, by Mr. Peto, the contractor, who examined them in 1849, and reported that they were in a perfectly sound state. During the present year a further examination has taken place between Roydon and Burntmill, and Mr. C. P. Roney, the secretary, reports the same sleepers, after being nine years buried in the earth, to be in a perfectly sound state, while unprepared sleepers have generally to be replaced three times or oftener within a similar period. The expense is but very trifling in comparison with the advantages conferred—viz.: only about 12s. per load, and it is getting into much repute among agriculturists for gate-posts, hop poles, hurdles, paling, &c. After this nine years' trial, in various parts of the country, of seasoning all kinds of wood, an extensive use in the Royal Navy and Dockyards, and by numerous railway and other public companies, noblemen, private gentlemen, shipowners, and others, not only on timber but on cordage, canvas, and other textile fabrics, there is no doubt of the complete success of the operation, and that it has added another valuable link to the chain of scientific pursuits, which will be eventually employed to a great extent in all public works, in architecture, agriculture, and for navigation and domestic purposes.

CONTRACTING AND EXPANDING JOINT FOR RAILS.—Amongst the designs provisionally registered recently, is one by Mr. S. Hall, of Northampton, for forming the ends of rails of such shapes that they shall fit into each other, and cannot be dislocated either at the top, the bottom, or the sides,—the plan appears to be simple and ingenious, and we shall take an early opportunity of laying it fully before our readers.

AUSTRIAN LOCOMOTIVE PRIZE.—A protest has been entered against the payment of the prize of 10,000 ducats for the best constructed locomotive capable of crossing the Semmering. The prize was awarded by the Minister of Trade to Maffei, the engineer of Munich. An engineer of the name of Bodmer, whose residence is not mentioned, has protested against the reward on the ground that the engine made by Maffei, and, indeed, all the others which competed, are an infringement of an invention of his own, for which he holds a patent. The payment of the 10,000 ducats has been delayed, and investigations are in progress on the subject.

SINGULAR SUGGESTION WITH REFERENCE TO THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—Mr. Hearder, of Plymouth, in the course of a lecture on electro-magnetism and the electric telegraph, at the Truro Institution, spoke of his suggestion, some 20 years ago, of the electric telegraph, which was then considered but as a wild notion, and explained and illustrated the connection between electricity and magnetism, and to relate some exceedingly interesting anecdotes of the useful application of these sciences. Mr. Hearder next explained the method by which galvanic wires, insulated in gutta percha, are made available for the conveyance of intelligence through water, as is now being done across the Straits of Dover; but on this point he suggested an improvement which, as it was based on scientific principles, he had no doubt would eventually be carried into effect. Supposing an electric wire along each bank of a river, and that the width of the water was less the length of the land on either side, if he wanted to convey the electric current, and thereby communicate intelligence across the river, it was not necessary to lay wire across; all that was required was to lay the end of the wire in the water on each side; the electric current would seek the shortest course to its opposite pole, and would complete the electric circuit by passing across the water, rather than by taking the longer course through the earth along the bank. The principle, Mr. Hearder suggested, might be applied to communication between the south coast of England and the north coast of France; or even to communication between the continents of Europe and Africa on one side of the Atlantic, and the continent of America; in fact, it might be applied to any extent where the width of water to be crossed was less than the length of the land on either side.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN TURKEY.—The Turkish Government have determined on establishing a system of telegraphs throughout Turkey.

CALIFORNIAN GOLD AND AUSTRALIAN PROSPECTS.—On Wednesday Prof. Tennant, in the opening lecture of his course this season on Mineralogy, at King's College, exhibited a very fine specimen of gold from California, the property of a miner, who had brought it over, with 45 lbs. in dust, and who was present. Mr. Tennant stated that the owner had refused 80*l.* for the lump, which weighed about 3 lbs. Some time ago such a specimen would have been intensely interesting, but Californian gold was now no rarity, and popular attention was more directed towards the auriferous products of Australia. One of the students of the College, about 10 years ago, brought them a fine specimen of gold from that continent, and in the Exhibition there might be seen some of the precious metal from that part of the globe. It was found also in Canada, and some from that part of the American continent was to be seen in the Canadian department. With regard to the recent discoveries in Australia, however, he believed that their extent and value would be far less than many of those interested in the subject imagined. [We give this as Mr. Tennant's opinion, but to which we cannot subscribe, until we receive accounts limiting the assurances already received.]

NEW CHAIN.—Some important experiments have been made at Woolwich Dockyard with a new description of chains, submitted by M. Sisco, a Frenchman, the Lords of the Admiralty having ordered that every facility should be afforded of ascertaining their quality and value compared with the chains now in use in her Majesty's service. The new chains are made of common hoop-iron of the breadth required, and wound on a reel by machinery into an oval shape and to the same breadth as the outer surface, which is rounded off after the whole has been brazed in passing through a furnace of molten metal. The usual test of an iron chain for naval service of 2 inches in diameter is 72 tons strain, but many links break with the application of far less power, and yet the other parts of the chain are found qualified to pass the required ordeal. M. Sisco's chain of 2 inches broad and 2 inches thick, with stays in the centre of each of the two links, was placed in the testing-frame, attached to a testing-chain of 2½ inches in diameter, and on the hydraulic power being applied one of the links was lengthened five-eighths of an inch and the other one-eighth of an inch when it reached a strain of 110 tons, and the 2½-in. testing-chain broke off in two places when the strain reached 114 tons. The hoop-iron chain had some openings in one of the links, which had been imperfectly brazed, but it did not appear to have been otherwise defective. One link of the same dimensions, 2 in. thick and 2 in. broad, was afterwards placed in the testing-frame, and when a strain of 70 tons was applied it had lengthened 1-12th of an inch; with 80 tons, 1-8th of an inch; with 100 tons, 3-16ths; with 110 tons, 1-4th; with 115 tons, 5-16th of an inch; and when it resisted 120 tons strain it was considered advisable not to continue the strain, as it was so great as to loosen the stone frame on which the machine rested, and liable to damage other parts of the powerful iron frame of the machine. The strain applied on this occasion was 1 ton more than had ever been previously applied, and the hoop-chain was only slightly opened on one side. When inquiries were made as to the price at which the hoop chains could be supplied, it was stated they would not cost more per cwt. than the common chains, although their holding powers were so much greater in proportion.

New Patents.

LIST OF PATENTS GRANTED DURING THE PAST WEEK.

T. Taylor, Patent Saw-mills, Manchester, for improvements in apparatus for measurin water and other fluids.

J. P. Oates, Lichfield, Stafford, for certain improvements in machinery for manufacturing bricks, tiles, quarries, drain-pipes, and such other articles as are or may be made of clay or other plastic substance.

Sir J. S Lillie, Knight Companion of the Order of the Bath, Pall Mall, for improvements in forming or covering roads, floors, doors, and other surfaces.

H. Briggs, Primrose-street, Bishopsgate-street, for improvements in oil lamps and in apparatus for lubricating machinery.

J. F. Lackerstein, Kensington-square, for improvements in obtaining motive power.

Henry Curzon, Kidderminster, Worcester, for improvements in the manufacture of carpets and rugs.

DESIGNS FOR ARTICLES OF UTILITY REGISTERED.

Parr, Curtis, and Madeley, Manchester, machine for straightening bars or rods of iron.—W. Dray, London-bridge, reaping machine.—G. Lomas, Addington-square, Clerkenwell, spring-lever vectilator.—J. Levilly, George-street, Hanover-square, parts of corsets or stays.—E. Youldon, Torquay, portable bathing machine.—Welch and Margetson, Cheapside, hat reviver.—E. Edwards, Birmingham, inkstand.—Joseph and John Stevenson, Cripplegate-buildings, the *soirée* union back comb.

PROVISIONAL REGISTRATIONS.

J. W. Hiart, St. John's Wood, the couvert (chimney).—S. Hall, Northampton, safety contraction expanding joint for railways.—J. F. R. de Francilieu, South-street, Finsbury, envelope letter.—J. Browne, Great Portland street, shifting paddle-wheel.—*Mec. Mag.*

COAL MINING IN THE SOUTH OF FRANCE.

The Portes and Sonneches coal estate extends over an area of about 2200 acres; is situated 12 miles north of Alais, in the department of du Gard, in the ancient province of Languedoc, and within two miles of the Alais and Nismes Railway, which communicates with the sea-ports of Cette and Marseilles (the ancient Massilia of the Greeks): it forms the northern portion of the coal basin of the Gard, which contains in its *enceinte* several other mines in active operation. The seams of coal at present discovered on the property are about 16 in number, averaging 11 feet in thickness, and running very regular at an incline of about 15°. The seams are divided by a hard and coarse white sandstone which, gives a solid and sound roof, thereby rendering the use of timber (so great an item in general) unnecessary. Every natural advantage exists in the economical working of these mines, as neither shafts or pumping engines are required, adits and shallow levels being only requisite. Various kind of coals are already produced from the several workings on the property—viz.: bituminous and caking coal, containing but a small proportion of sulphur, suitable for making the best kind of coke; a hard or splint coal somewhat similar to that found in Staffordshire, producing a most intense and powerful flame, well adapted for the use of reverberatory furnaces. There are likewise blacksmiths' coals of a good quality—in fact, almost every kind usually in demand, either for domestic use or the purposes of manufacture and locomotion. About 300 labourers are now employed on the construction of a long incline plane, on the summit of which is a 25-horse power steam-engine, for the purpose of raising the coal waggons from the valley to the main road, as well as a substantial stone bridge erected across the river Oyugne, to economise distance. The proprietary are building houses calculated to accommodate over 300 miners and their families. When these works are fully completed there can be no doubt but that a large supply of coals will be obtained—at present the number extracted can be computed at about 80 tons diurnally. On the various seams at present there are driven five principal adits, and from these the necessary drifts and headings lead to each other by tramways. The cost of raising the best large coal does not exceed more than 2s. 6d. per ton, the smaller about 1s. 6d.—this is converted into coke on the spot. From the advantageous position of these mines, traversed as they are by two main roads within a short distance of railroad and canal communication, it would seem they possess more than the ordinary advantages of enterprises of this kind, and as soon as the improvements are perfected, and the workings further developed, if a practical and economical system of working is pursued, considerable profits must accrue. The local consumption of coal in the south of France at present is very considerable, more especially in the department du Gard, which contains many blast furnaces, several extensive works, distilleries, and manufactories requiring fuel; to these must be added the railways, gas-works, and Mediterranean steam navigation, the directors of which will, no doubt, avail themselves of this seemingly inexhaustible supply when its operations are extended.

AVE MARIA GOLD QUARTZ MINING COMPANY.—In the *Mining Journal* of the 14th June last we noticed, under the head of "Auriferous Quartz from California," that we had inspected some specimens from a location in the Mariposa district, which, for general richness in the precious metal, exceeded anything we had before seen. A party, it appears from a prospectus now before us, has obtained from Colonel Frémont a lease of a bluff rising from the banks of the Mariposa River, comprising an area of 200 yds. square, rich in auriferous quartz, and which has been traced down the ravines and gullies to the depth of 70 fms., equally productive of the precious metal as at surface; some of the specimens of which we have examined, and found of first-rate quality. The lease also includes 100 acres of farm land, thickly timbered and well watered, with 200 yards of river frontage. It is now proposed to form an association for working this gold field, in 50,000 shares, of 1*l.* each; and from the respectability of the parties whose names appear as promoters of the undertaking, we have a guarantee that something earnest, well-intentioned, and business-like is in contemplation. The extraordinary value of the quartz may be inferred from the specimens sent to the Mint of Philadelphia for analysis, which Dr. Patterson, the director, found to contain $1750 to the cwt., or at the rate of 7000*l.* per ton; and it has been estimated by competent authorities that a common cargo in a merchant ship would realise about 1,500,000*l.* sterling. The means of transit from the locality are peculiarly favourable. After twelve miles through a hilly district, which must be traversed by mules to Mariposa, there is a broad road of 60 miles to Stockton, to and from which place there are from six to eight steamers passing daily to San Francisco, a distance of 90 miles. Mariposa is a flourishing place, containing already 2000 settled inhabitants, and Stockton 15,000. From all the accounts that we have seen since the first discovery of gold in California, the Mariposa River and its district has appeared to hold out the greatest promise of obtaining gold from the matrix; and it is the opinion of many well able to judge, that the precious metal hitherto obtained in the locality has been procured from slips from the mountains into the various valleys and rivers, and that the great deposits of metal will be found in the mountains, from which these slips have taken place. There certainly is no deception as to the auriferous quartz being there; not only have we seen numerous beautiful specimens, but the public have also had the opportunity of judging for themselves by those which have been exhibited in the nave of the Crystal Palace during the past three months, which were taken from the Ave Maria Gold Quartz Mountain, of which this association has the lease.

The advices from San Francisco state that the gold shipped from that port between the 1st Jan. and the 14th Aug., 1851, was equal to 11,300,000*l.* At the end of 1850 the yield for the twelvemonth was calculated to have been within 12,000,000*l.* The present year, therefore, will show a large increase. The quartz veins are still commanding the attention and capital of miners, and the numbers preparing to engage in that mode of mining. Much doubt and anxiety is still felt as to the kind of machinery and process of amalgamation best adapted to the business. Several machines have been put in operation near Nevada and in the southern mines, yet but very little, except vague reports, is known of the results. There is a more general disposition to "prospect," and get possession of claims that will pay, and then await the experience of those already engaged. A correspondent of the *Sonora Herald* says they are adopting a new method of working the deeper portions of the river's bed along the Tuolumne, by the use of the diving-bell. He says—"The operations in diving are going on vigorously; and there is no doubt there will be a considerable revolution in the mode of working deep parts of the river. The exploring party of Dr. Worster, with the diving dress, are searching for a spot sufficiently rich to put down a diving-bell, having found many places which would pay very well, but are looking for still richer ground. There is no doubt of success whatever."

AUSTRALIAN GOLD-FIELDS.—The arrival of the *Thomas Arbuthnot*, with a large amount of Australian gold on board, has created some sensation in the City. This vessel brings a heavy mail from the colony, and although her date of sailing is not so late as the letters received by the Overland Mail, the accounts they furnish regarding the gold diggings near Bathurst will be found of interest. From the proofs supplied, there can be no doubt of the existence of the precious metal in large quantities, and that the labour of digging and washing for it is very remunerative. One lump alone, weighing 46¾ ozs., had been found; in shape, it is described as an irregular oblong. Another piece measured 4 in. long and 2¾ in. broad, weighing 18¾ ozs. Several parcels had been sold, one of 7 lbs. 8¼ ozs. at the price of 8*l.* 4s. 6d. per oz.; one person had realised 282*l.* by his labour of a few days; another 132*l.*; a third, 81*l.* for 27 ozs., in two days. Six men, at work eight days, obtained gold valued at 95*l.* 5s. per man. A number of small lots of gold had been sold at 15*l.* to 20*l.*, being the proceeds of a few days' labour. The average earnings are described as from 5*l.* to 6*l.* a man per day where the diggers were successful, but others had been unable to collect more than sufficient to give an average of 5s. or 6s. per day. One lump, of 46 ozs. weight, of nearly pure gold, having but a very small portion of quartz attached, and another of 20 ozs. had been met with. Another person had found full 11 lbs. of gold, in one hole, in a bed of slate. The largest pieces are said to have been all found under layers of slate. Scale gold was chiefly found by washing the earth in the bed of the river, and it is said that this mode was more productive than the other. One person in three weeks obtained sufficient of the precious metal to realise 1600*l.*; another 80 ozs. in one day; and a third person, a lump weighing 1 lb. A considerable portion of gold was in possession of the diggers. Considerable distress had attended many of the gold-finders, as they had arrived at the placers very ill provided with clothing, &c., and as the severe weather was setting in their position would become much worse. A great number of persons were, however, on their way, although in a starving state, including runaway seamen, shopmen, apprentices, &c. Gold is said to have been likewise discovered in Lamb's Valley, near Maitland. Some old Californian diggers had appeared at the Bathurst mines, but their success had been anything but satisfactory. They had endeavoured to produce some discord, but the good temper of the colonists proved of sufficient avail to prevent any serious annoyance. Amongst the articles enumerated as being much wanted at the diggings are bedding, woollen clothes, and heavy crowbars. Speculation in almost every article of daily consumption continued active.

Original Correspondence.

CALLOW'S BLASTING POWDER.

SIR,—It was not without special intent that by my communication in your Number of the 16th August I gave the attribute of *novelty* to this powder, as if due by courtesy and for distinction's sake. I find that your correspondent, "A. M.," "frae yon toun" (whose further remarks on my own I hoped to have noticed ere now), denies even that grace, and flatly refuses his faith to the *patentability* of the innovation—for as such it must be recognised; unless, indeed, it should turn out to be one of the notabilities to be added next in succession to the British Lion in *Punch's* list of the appropriations of our northern antiquaries. But before proceeding with this consideration, I must have a word with our modern Athenian on his historical essay, which, agreeing with Mr. Callow, I must say was a little *trop fort*, as implying by its officious presumption, a modest contempt for the intelligence of those of your readers interested in the subject. Whether this impression be general or not, I may be permitted to ask—Is he not aware that, in assuming his supererogatory task, he, at the same time, imposed upon himself the duty of *faithfully* representing the facts and opinions he ventured to sum up? I trust the next time he manipulates in the same process, he will be more seriously impressed with that obligation; for his anatomy of my writings is anything but merciful or just. In my observations, given on the 26th July, I state that in one respect only, —the temperature at which Callow's compound explodes being 440° (Mr. Campbell has it 435°), for every practical purpose, it would be *cæteris paribus* as safe as gunpowder. Who could recognise this as the "*cæterus*" quotation of "A. M.," given apparently with the air of clapping on my shoulders his crime of murdering Latinity, and subsequently, suggesting inconsistency on my part, in expressing my desire to see or hear of some physical experiments? We have next another *dodge*, to insinuate a similar sin, by his saying, that I begin describing my experiments on "the same powder," concluding by requiring to know where it is to be purchased; when, *in truth*, I announced that "I made up" the samples from the formulæ; whilst the object of my inquiry for the veritable composition to be sold, was distinctly declared to be the necessity for operating upon samples, in proportions and quality identical with the actual composition we professed to analyse. I am not the champion for Mr. Campbell nor Mr. Copeland, —but, as my hand is in, I may presume to correct inaccuracies affecting them, which they may disdain to notice. Allow me to counsel "A. M.," when he again makes quotations or describes a character, to do so within the mark:—"nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in malice." Why has "A. M." interpolated, in his quotation from Mr. Campbell's report, the word "very," in repeating Mr. Campbell's observation that his experiments were "tried on a *small* scale"? Was it not to exaggerate and to substitute a different idea, in slurring over the assurance, which was coupled with "the reserve of a great experimentalist"—that the report was given "after a *careful* examination, and that, practically, no inconvenience" from the arsenic compounds in explosion "could occur to the miner"? That was the precise issue for the chemist's contemplation, and it received a plain and practical verdict, which is unworthy "A. M.'s" notice.

Mr. Copeland is dubbed a powder manufacturer to impute a motive. Now, there is nothing in any part of the controversy to charge poor Mr. Copeland with being worse than a patentee of a cartridge, and a very scientific gentleman. For my part, I can see no motive for Mr. Copeland but the solicitude which all Christians—Mr. Copeland, Mr. Callow, and myself among the rest, if "A. M." will allow me to assume it—should entertain to deprecate the sacrifice of human life. It must be immaterial for the purpose of a patent case, whether the powder in question succeeds or not; as I think it would suit one cartridge as well as another. But we have often heard that a clever escape from detection may be achieved by the timely cry of "Stop thief!" May it not be just possible that "A. M." is connected with the fraternity of powder makers? for he seems delighted to see one on whose flight he may direct the chase. At all events, he displays a determination to run a "*muck*," with true Malayan spirit, striking at every one in his way; for even "J. A. B." cannot escape without the insinuation of having told a lie.

Your own observation is distorted into an acknowledgment, that it (the powder) had passed through the ordeal of public opinion unscathed. But, as I read the mother tongue—"Edina Fair" may teach broad Scotch; and hence there may be various readings—the passage in your article of the 30th August is widely different, and it suffers much by the mutilation of your correspondent, who would be wiser if he *could* leave the doctrine of others to speak for itself. That nationalities should have entered into a discussion apparently detracts from its gravity, yet really there is no more serious or dignified way for dealing with absurd topics. I cannot avoid concurring with Mr. Callow in the opinion that from distinctive dispositions "A. M." interposes out of his place. However learned that disputant may be in his *propria qua maribus*, it is perfectly plain that either he is not versed in, or determines not to abide by, the rules of honest and solemn argument. There is in sobriety no reasoning with such materials as he seems disposed to provide for his premises. I shall, therefore, be obliged to correct the crude or crafty miscolourings of this writer with the pencil suited to ridiculous subjects; for as an assayist, a chemist, and an adviser on patent right—the singular pretensions he sets up—he assumes the garb of a most amusing empiric.

But let us return from a digression which is really lost time with such hopeless misrepresentations, merely examples in addition to those complained of by Mr. Callow—the proper designation of the communication being *Errata omnia, cætera desunt.* I shall now advance to inquire into the title of this patent powder to rank as an invention, which I intended to have done immediately, in continuation of my last, had not other matters interfered. With that motive, I qualified the term *new*, as here applied. My object was to point out one of the erroneous principles, according to my view, of our Patent Laws, and to suggest an alteration in the impending reform in that branch of law. However painful or presumptuous on my part, I must here differ *toto cælo* from "A. M." He broadly, and without reserve, denies the right of Mr. Callow to his exclusive privilege, and will leave him nothing but what every one must see is totally valueless. What bathos is wasted in the denunciation! What an antithesis to crown the climax of his eloquent period! "Tremendous power—vegetable pill!"

He concedes "the questionable merit of originality" to one of the components, and denies the rest. It is not quite clear whether "A. M." means that the merit of originality is questionable: it must, however, be so, as he despises the shrouds of the Petty Bag-office, eschews in his lexicography that horror of a word "patent," and magniloquently scoffs at the honors (*query*, would he, if tempted, reject the profits?) of the Great Seal. To him it is righteous that the honest wealth of thought and labour of the mind should be exposed to universal plunder and oppression. It, indeed, seems so, for he would, "without hesitation," evade the penalties of infringing on the patent right, were he a manufacturer, scrupulous soul! He is not, he *says*, of that class: does he court acquaintance there? Even through compassion I cannot leave "A. M." to his ignorance on this score, for it will surely lead him, or some ally, blinded into a scrape. On his own showing there is one ingredient novel. I have some experience in patent law, and I can tell this erudite instructor that combinations of ingredients, used for centuries, with others newly applied, are indisputably subjects of patent as the law stands.

But "A. M." must be a true impersonation of scientific square-toes, who has slept in his laboratory (?) for the last 50 years, and has roused up, to cut out of the *Chemical Gazette* M. Augendre's recipe, and place it in his antiquated scrap-book. Now, it so happens that compositions of chlorate of potash, with red sulphide of arsenic, had been known to every lucifer match-maker in London before ever we heard of the formula in the *Chemical Gazette*, which is identical with that of Mr. Napier, referred to in your leader of the 12th July. Nevertheless, that does not constitute an objection to the patent—an assertion which no doubt will make your correspondent stare. I shall illumine his obstructed vision by informing him that known materials, newly employed in admixtures, and even known materials, simple or compound, newly applied to useful and novel purposes, and, still more strange, simple or compound substances or appliances known and previously without success employed and patented, are good and acknowledged objects of protection under the law.

Having trespassed so far on your patience, I shall remit some short illustrations of such doctrines to the continuation of these remarks. And, in the meantime, as "A. M." is no historian, nor, as he needlessly confesses, a patent agent, and not even a chemist—for members of the craft must detect in his ignorance on the point I have exposed, the "jay in borrowed plumage"—and, moreover, being no powder manufacturer (he says so, and in politeness we must not be positive to the contrary), I beg to conclude with the wise though trite advice upon which he would do well to act in future—*Sutor ne ultra crepidam*, which, lest it should suffer in translation, as my former scrap of Latin did in the transfer to his lines, I am obliged to Anglicise thus—"Cobbler, stick to your last."

Sept. 30. PYROTECHNIST.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF MINES.

SIR,—It must be a source of satisfaction to the advocates of *science*, in connection with mining, to learn that, at length, this subject has been taken up in the proper quarter. You are aware that, a few years since, Sir C. Lemon, from his well-known love of science, attempted an institution of this kind at Truro, and offered to contribute largely to it during his life, and to endow it by a bequest of (I think) 20,000*l.*, provided he could have secured the co-operation of the principal miners in the county; but who, strange to say, opposed his philanthropic object. He incurred some considerable expense in hiring professors to attend at Truro to instruct the young gentlemen destined for mining pursuits; but the advantages thereby afforded were slighted, and the matter dropped. Now, however, the subject is resumed under auspices which, I trust, will guarantee a permanence of the advantages offered; and that the terms are such as to induce persons to whom they apply to avail themselves thereof. I have just seen a prospectus, entitled "Government School of Mines and of Science applied to the Arts—Museum of Practical Geology," from which I find that "the course of study at this institution will commence on the 6th of November next," and that "the following lectures and practical demonstrations will be given during the session:—

1. CHEMISTRY, applied to Arts and Agriculture .. Lyon Playfair, Ph. D., F.R.S.
2. NATURAL HISTORY, applied to Geology and the Arts ..... Edward Forbes, F.R.S.
3. MECHANICAL SCIENCE, with its applications to Mining ..... R. Hunt, Keeper of Mining Records.
4. METALLURGY, with its special applications .... John Percy, M.D., F.R.S.
5. GEOLOGY, and its practical applications ..... A. C. Ramsay, F.R.S.
6. MINING and MINERALOGY ..... Warington W. Smyth, M.A."

It is to be hoped that all those who are of opinion, as I am, that miners, especially those who are designed for mine agents, should be *educated* for their office, will, if they can afford it, attend the studies and lectures at the Museum in Jermyn-street. By such attention, they will enter upon their duties as agents better qualified than they are otherwise likely to be. The terms are moderate, and the tutors first-rate. It is to be regretted that, amongst the numerous agents of mines, so very few are men of *science*, and that there are so many who even *discard* science as useless in their avocations. In this they are in error. It must be confessed that they execute their office remarkably well for men deficient of science, as many of them are; but, at the same time, it must be evident to all clear-judging minds that, *with* an appropriate *education*, they could do much better than *without* it.—R. S.: *London, Oct.* 2.

GOLD IN AUSTRALIA.

SIR,—A short time ago I observed some remarks of Mr. Clarke on the late discovery of gold in Australia, in which he exposes the fulfilment of his predictions with regard to that discovery, and declares his data for intimating the localities in which gold will be found. With all due deference to Mr. Clarke and his quoted authority, I will take the liberty of making the following remarks, trusting they may aid in leading to a further investigation of a subject so interesting to the speculator as well as to the geologist:—In his observations he seems to infer—and, to give force to his inference—he quotes almost unquestionable authority, that gold is only found in the *detritus* of mountain chains running north and south, and he surmises that those chains lie in meridian lines which divide the globe into four nearly equal parts. Mr. Clarke mentions the Oural chain, the Californian Sierra Nevada, and the Australian Cordillera, as lying in lines at a distance of 90 degrees one from the other; but he does not seem to have heard of the gold districts of Siberia, which are much richer than those of the Oural, as far as present experience goes. The largest Siberian gold-field at present explored (that of Yenisayisk) is probably formed of *detritus* deposited by the rivers Yenisaye and Angara, which certainly run in a direction more or less north and south; but the chain in which they take their rise, and whence it is more than probable the greater portion of the gold has been carried, runs in a winding course from east to west. At the west end of this chain is situated the irregular mass of mountains called by the Russians the Lesser Altai. South of these, again, are the Torbogotai mountains, which run north-west and south-east, and whence the Chinese derive much gold. The chain running from the Altai mountains, nearly to Lake Baikal—namely, the Sayan, in which the Yenisaye and Angara take their rise, runs nearly east and west, and contains very large and rich gold districts. The Oblaketnoi chain, east of the Baikal, is supposed to be still richer in gold. Its course is by no means perfectly north and south. To the south of the Yablonovue mountains, running east and west, which separate Daouria from the province of Yakoutsk, are also large gold-fields. It may be said that these chains of mountains are formed of ridges and ravines running north and south, and in these the gold is found; but if this were the case the course of eruption would still have been east and west. There are, however, many gold-bearing rivers which flow east and west, and in the Sayan I remember to have seen a ravine in mountains of argillaceous schist containing quartz veins rich in gold, which I observed to face nearly west, and there are many others which I could call to mind. It is a dangerous thing to face an authority such as that of Humboldt, and if he had stated as a positive fact that gold was only found in chains running north and south, I should fancy myself deceived; but it is a mere surmise on his part, which facts seem to me to contradict, and I should feel exceedingly glad to obtain further information on the subject. All these chains of mountains and their accompanying gold-fields lie between two of Mr. Clarke's meridians, so that his vaguely-stated theory of the four divisions of the earth, it seems to me, is without foundation. Again, Mr. Clarke seems to hold that gold was formed only at one epoch. Now, the Oural seems principally to have been thrown up during the carboniferous era (see *Murchison*), whence the *detritus* of carboniferous limestone found in the new gold-washings of Verchni Miask, and the upheaved strata of the same on the Miass river, Neviansk, and in many other places in the Oural chain, always unaccompanied by any other *detritus* than that of volcanic and plutonic rocks.

The Chinganskoi or Oblaketnoi mountains seem to have been thrown up during a later period than the carboniferous era, as is evident by the disturbed shale, containing homocereal fish, &c., found to the south of Nerchinsk, and first made public by Mr. Middendorf, the locality of which I have well explored, finding above it the *detritus* of the same schist mixed with that of the surrounding auriferous volcanic rocks.

When Mr. Clarke talks of the alluvial deposit presenting the same palæontological features both in the Oural, California, and Australia, it seems to me only to prove that in those localities the igneous strata have not been acted upon by powerful disintegrating causes before a very recent period. If they had been affected at an earlier epoch, it is more than probable that the gold would not have been discovered, as it would in the following changes have been again sublimed or absorbed. All metals, except gold and platina, will more or less readily combine in the form of salts with other mineral ingredients, and are found in this state always where igneous action has been followed by the disintegrating and consolidating effects of many succeeding epochs. In these localities gold will only be found in such quantities as is natural to suppose could have been deposited by the effects of sublimation in other parts not connected with the former by the influence of currents. The harder metals are only found pure when extensive igneous action is succeeded in order by some recent deposit, such as the Newer Pliocene. If I may hazard an opinion, I should say that in such a locality gold will generally be found, whatever be the course of the eruptive force, and it seems to me that these are more substantial *data* for the gold-seeker than either the longitude or direction of the volcanic action. I hazard these remarks with all due diffidence, hoping thereby to obtain further information on so interesting a subject, which I shall not enter more largely upon at present, that, if you give place to my observations, they may not occupy too much space in your useful columns.

Rookwoods, Stroud, Gloucestershire, Oct. 2. CHARLES E. AUSTIN.

IMPROVEMENTS IN RAILWAY AXLES.

SIR,—In last week's *Mining Journal* you noticed a plan, proposed by Mr. George Little, for preventing the heating of the journals of railway axles, and the bearing parts of machinery, a model of which I have inspected at your office. A very serious objection to their use strikes me to arise from the seriously weakening of that part of the axle on which the principal weight and strain acts, by the drilling of a number of holes around the circumference to the distance of 15 inches. It is a well-known fact, that a hollow, with a proper substance of metal, is as strong, or perhaps stronger, than a solid one of the same outer diameter, and containing a greater weight of metal; but I have yet to learn that honey-combing the substantial portion of the axle, by drilling it full of holes, would add to its power to resist strain or support weight; and it appears to me that to carry out Mr. Little's plan with safety would require axles of such unwieldy size as to neutralise any good effect from this cooling process. The bearings would also have to be constructed on a plan to enable them to work with a liquid lubricator, as that at present in use (suited to the present bearers) would not be efficacious on a cold axle. AN ENGINEER.

Bow, Oct. 9.

DERBYSHIRE MINING CUSTOMS.

SIR,—In consequence of the publication of my treatise on the "High Peak Mineral Customs and Mineral Courts' Act, 1851" (14th and 15th of Vic., c. 94), I have received so many communications respecting the construction, defects, &c., of the Act, that, in order to save me an immense labour in answering them individually, I beg you will do me the favour of allowing the following short observations upon the Act to appear in your widely-circulated Journal, which my correspondents must accept as answers to their inquiries:—

1. That part only of the Wapentake of Wirksworth, which is within the King's Field, is within the jurisdiction of the late Act, 14th and 15th Vic., c. 94—the remaining portion of the Wapentake being still governed by the same mining articles and customs that obtained before the passing of the above Act; so that there now exists in the same Wapentake the inconvenience of two valid sets of mining customs.
2. The above Act does not state either the quantity or quality of the estate of the miner in his mine.
3. The above Act does not provide for dower in mines.
4. The above Act does not provide for tithes of ore.
5. The above Act does not provide for misdemeanors committed in mines, for which the old customs provided.
6. The above Act does not clearly define its territorial jurisdiction, but, on the contrary, leaves it extremely doubtful.
7. The above Act does not provide for *swearing* in the steward—a very notable omission.

There are many other very serious omissions from and defects in the Act, which I must forbear to mention; indeed so many, that I do not think the Act can be worked without incurring great responsibility. The difficulty, however, of framing the Act must have been very great.

I see by your valuable Journal of the 4th instant that several meetings have been already held in the High Peak on this subject, and that in Derbyshire the Act is not considered efficient.

The deep interest, therefore, which the whole body of Derbyshire miners take in the above Act, must be my apology for troubling you with the above observations.—T. TAPPING: *Inner Temple-lane, Temple, Oct.* 11.

VENTILATION—THE STEAM-JET.

SIR,—I take a more hopeful view of the steam-jet than your correpondent in last week's Journal, although, no doubt, there may be some difficulties to overcome. Your correspondent shows that the power of the steam-jets in use at Seaton Delaval Colliery is equal to a current of 32,000 cubic feet of air per minute, and we may assume, by increasing the number of jets, an additional quantity might be obtained; but even this quantity is much more than is needed for probably three-fourths of the pits in Great Britain. Practical men are very much in want of a rule for calculating the power of the steam-jet—for instance, if we have the diameter of a steam cylinder, and the pressure of steam upon the piston, we can easily calculate its power; but the piston in the case of the steam-jet is too elastic, and I suspect depends upon the speed as well as the pressure.

I suppose it is now admitted that the steam is most effective when each jet has its own funnel; and, in this case, probably the rules wanted are something like the following:—

1. Rule for calculating the power.
2. Most effective pressure of steam per square inch.
3. Most effective size of jet and funnel.
4. Most effective velocity of air in funnel.
5. Difference when steam is applied at top instead of bottom of pit.

In the evidence given before the Committee of the House of Lords, there is an account of some experiments for determining the size of the funnels; but I do not think they are very satisfactory. But if these rules were known, I suspect we would hear something more of the steam-jet. Like every new invention, it has to struggle through difficulties; and it is scarcely to be expected that at Seaton Delaval, where they have furnaces, &c., in actual operation, which are sufficient for their requirements, that they will follow out experiments on the steam-jet at a great expense. It is to new works fitting up that we must look for adopting it, if its powers were but known.—FAIR PLAY: *Neath, October* 9.

ASHES IN QUICK AND SLOW CHARCOAL.

SIR,—In your Number for the 20th Sept., p. 452, report of Experiments on Charcoal, it is said—"That the charcoal prepared in vessels completely closed, contains 10 times more ashes than what results from the ordinary method; consequently it must be evident, that the volatile matters which escape in distillation, carry with them, in a state of mixture or combination, a great proportion of the mineral substances of which the ashes are composed."

This appeared such an extraordinary statement, as to lead one to suspect mistranslation; but I thought right, before calling it in question, to give it, at least, a cursory trial by experiment.

Chicory, not ground, was thoroughly mixed and worked up into paste with water; rolled out into sticks about $\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter; cut to $\frac{1}{2}$ in lengths, and dried at 212°. It was thus rendered a uniform substance throughout: 60 grs. of it was slowly charred in a close covered platinum crucible, below red heat, till all smoke and smell had ceased. Another 60 grs. was charred in the open crucible, at a dull red heat, allowing the volatile matters to flame away. Both were then incinerated in the usual manner, and each gave ashes 3·48 grs.—*i. e.*, both alike.

This small experiment might claim little confidence, in opposition to a series on the large scale; nor was it just what I expected, having reason to believe that the volatile matters do carry off *minute* proportions of sulphur, phosphorus, and perhaps potassium. But it sufficiently confirms the improbability that nine-tenths of the mineral matter should be thus carried off; and you will, perhaps, oblige your readers by referring to the French report, and correcting the translation if erroneous; or, if correct, by letting this reach the author, that we may be favoured with some practical evidence for the statement, or a correction of the error, if such it be.

Plymouth, Oct. 6. J. PRIDEAUX.

REAL ELEMENTS OF NATURE.

SIR,—I am very glad to find that one of your able correspondents has, at last, ventured upon a discussion of the subjects broached in my introductory letters on the "Elements of Nature," inserted in the Journals of Sept. 13th and 27th. I would, however, at the beginning, beg to be clearly understood that I am not going to give visible proofs of the identity or existence of these elements, otherwise than from the analogy of their figures. More than this the human mind cannot grasp; so I hope Mr. Prideaux, or any other scientific investigator, who may feel disposed to take part in this discussion, will not hastily conclude the theorem I have propounded to be a hypothetical one only, because its physical and complete solution be a great difficulty, under present circumstances, or perhaps an impossibility. In all rational arguments it is essential there should be at least *one fact* admitted by the disputants. Unless this preliminary condition be agreed to, there would be no end to talking or writing upon any subject whatever, or any real knowledge likely to be acquired. Now, the basis of my argument is a plain and impregnable *fact*, and not merely a *conjecture* or wild *anticipation*, as Mr. Prideaux appears to think—namely, that there are only *two* figures, *per se*, acknowledged by, or known to the human mind throughout the world. If it can be shown that my basis is erroneous, then there would at once be an end to the argument; but if Mr. Prideaux will unequivocally admit this truth, then we will proceed a step or two further, on, however, the safe and firm principle of never, under any colour or pretence, overrunning the basis of our argument; for without this admission and condition we should be like mariners foolishly entering upon an unknown sea without either rudder or compass.

I would just make one remark upon a passage in Mr. Prideaux's letter, in last Saturday's Journal, as a caution against arriving at hasty conclusions, mental or physical. He says—"Rational and inductive chemistry does not allow us to regard a substance as compound until we have evidence, analytic or synthetic, of its composition." Now, I would maintain that the basis of all created things—*i. e.*, the inert and passive element of nature—has no property whatever; hence every substance having properties must be a *union* or *compound*; and to avoid confusion, as well as to originate *system*, it should also be a *definite* one—namely, of this inert ele-

ment, which conventionally we will call *matter*, until a better definition can be given; and the active, creative, and property-giving one, which, for the present, we will designate *spirit*. To arrive at any satisfactory conclusion upon this abstruse subject, it will be essential for *this point* also to be unequivocally admitted; otherwise we should be, as it were, children groping in the dark, or perhaps wandering far away from the goal. If Mr. Prideaux cannot immediately see his way clearly in this affair, I hope he will not hence impatiently conclude it to be a field barren of useful or desirable anticipations, or unfruitful of *benefits*, pecuniary or otherwise.

Nantyglo, Oct. 7. S. B. ROGERS.

It would appear, from recent announcements in your Journal, that several "Richmonds" are now in the field, after Nature's Elements. Mr. Radley, in particular, has issued some astounding statements relative to the conversion of platinum and mercury into *palladium*, and the actual production of "*silver, cobalt, copper*, and even *gold*." See papers by that gentleman, headed "Alchymical Science," Nos. 1 and 2, in *Mining Journals*, Nos. 836 and 841.

THE PATENT LAWS.

SIR,—So the Great Exhibition is to close, and nothing is to be done in the way of removing the pressure of our present very defective Patent Laws upon the poor inventor; and, moreover, the hopes that have been held out to many who have deposited new inventions in the Great Exhibition, and provisionally registered, that they should be enabled to get patents for them, are to be disappointed—the same tedious forms, the same expenses, and the same liability to unsuccessful and expensive lawsuits, remain as of old.

The Government have all along given us to understand that, as far as they were concerned, patent amendment might be depended on as settled; but after a bungling attempt at patent reform in the last session of Parliament, they have left everything pretty much where it was—the only point gained being this, *that both branches of the Legislature have declared that a very much less sum ought to be charged for patents.*

Now, a very considerable reduction (about 50 per cent.) lies, without dispute, in the power of the Government, as they could remove all the Government fees, and after that reduction, the option of paying the amount by two instalments could be given by governmental authorities; and on the 1st Jan., 1852, a portion of the private fees would fall in to the Goment by virtue of the Act for abolishing the Privy Seal and Signet Offices, and thus reduce the *English patent* by the amount of fees in favour of Government, now and on the 1st Jan., to the amount of 53*l.*, of which 30*l.* being stamp duty, might be allowed to remain unpaid by the Commissioners of Stamps for two years, making the *immediate cost* 23*l.* The *Scotch patent*, without the Government fees, would cost but 6*l.*, and the *Irish patent* 75*l.*, of which 30*l.* being stamp duty might be allowed to stand over, as in England, making the *immediate cost* 45*l.*

Such a change as this has been recommended by Mr. Labouchere, the President of the Board of Trade, and would prove most beneficial at the present time, and be a substantial instalment of patent reform; but I fear that neither this, nor anything greater, in the way of amendment, will be obtained by inventors, whilst they do not stand to their colours, and perseveringly and undauntedly stand up for their rights; as it is now fully evident that very few persons properly understand this subject, and of those who do understand it, many have interests decidedly antagonistic to anything like real practical reform, and these, whilst inventors remain supine, carry everything their own way. F. W. CAMPIN.

Patent-office, Strand, Oct. 8.

THE LAW OF PATENTS AND REGISTRATION.

Among the works elucidating the laws of patent right, copyright, and registration, which have been published during the past few years, we noticed, in the *Mining Journal* of the 16th February, 1850, one by Thomas Turner, Esq., barrister-at-law, treating solely on "Copyright in Design in Arts and Manufactures;" and we have now before us a volume by the same author, on the "Law of Patents and Registration of Invention and Design in Manufacture," with the statutes, forms, and rules at present in operation. As in the next session of Parliament there is no doubt some modification of our Patent Laws will be carried out, it is highly important that as much knowledge as can by any means be obtained should be acquired by all parties interested, as well as by those to whom a change in the laws is intrusted. In the volume under notice, the whole process of applying for and securing a patent, to its ultimate carrying out, is explicitly detailed; and a list of nearly 120 cases in point are given, to show the difficulties which exist in the practice of the present Patent Laws. These cases prove, the existence of notorious evils, vexatious formalities, and ill-adjusted fees which, if removed, it is probable the system would right itself; at all events, they are promulgatory of the fact, that there may be such a thing as superfluous statute law; and that the work of excision in the desired reform is easy and what is essentially required, instead of additional Acts of Parliament on the subject.

A large proportion of the above cases are given to illustrate what is, and what is not, a patent; a short review of some of which may not be uninteresting or unuseful. In Steiner *v.* Heald, it appeared that a substance called "garancine" had been extracted from madder; it was well known that madder in dyeing was not wholly used up, and that the refuse contained some of this extract; it, therefore, became a question whether this could be considered a manufacture or not. In the Electric Telegraph case, one claim was for the use of intermediate stations and electric circuits; which, although well understood by electricians, until experimentally tried, was not in the possession of the public; and a patent was, therefore, attainable. Want of novelty is, perhaps, the most frequently fatal defect to which a patent is subject; while the specification, the other point of attack, admits of being favoured or explained. Assuming the existence of an invention, an art, or substance, different and superior to its known predecessor, the question arises—Was the inventor not only the sole possessor, but the first possessor? In a recent case, Hancock *v.* Somervill, a sample of vulcanised India-rubber had been brought to this country and shown to various persons; the means of producing it was afterwards discovered by the plaintiff, and, although he had seen the specimen, the jury held his patent to be good. In Cornish *v.* Keene, it was shown, that the addition of the last link may decide the right to the whole chain. The application of galvanic agency to preserve ships' copper sheathing from corrosion, instead of ranging over the whole surface of the ship's bottom, was confined to certain parts by points of zinc: scientifically this was good, but it made a lodgment for barnacles, and, subsequently, a valuable patent was obtained for a modification of the action, by covering the copper with a thin film of verdigris. This volume is calculated to disseminate a more extensive knowledge of the Patent Laws than at present exists, and in the appendix are abstracts of all the laws on the subject, from 18 Henry VI. to 13 and 14 Vic., passed in 1850.

RAILWAYS,—With an abundant harvest, cotton, and colonial produce at one-half the prices of last year, and railway calls, comparatively speaking, all paid up, it follows that the already large surplus capital now waiting employment must necessarily increase. The exchanges are everywhere becoming more favourable for this country. The California and Australian gold discoveries will also add to the abundancy of money. Hence the causes of an approaching improvement in the value of public securities. Capitalists who seek profitable investments, unattended with risk, should act only upon the soundest information. Price seldom indicates the true value of railway property. Hence many shares are frequently as much above as others are below their real value—the market price of the day being ruled more by the present supply and demand, and the operations of speculators, than by any reference to the intrinsic merits of the property. The *bonâ fide* ultimate value of a railway depends upon its costs, traffic, and expenditure; the probabilities of competition or alliance with neighbouring companies, the requirements for additional capital, and other causes wholly irrespective of the merely speculative feeling of the day. Calculations, founded upon these considerations, show what shares at the current market price may be bought, sold, or exchanged with advantage. But the selection of that stock which is the most eligible requires data that can only be arrived at by those who give an undivided attention to the subject. 47

Every information afforded to capitalists wishing to invest or to exchange their securities: and sales or purchases effected upon the best terms. The Subscribers, believing it to be incompatible with their duties as agents to speculate on their own account, adhere exclusively to a legitimate commission business. JAMES S. TRIPP & CO.

Lombard-street Chambers, 33, Clement's-lane, City.—Established 1839.

BLAKE AND PARKIN, MEADOW WORKS, SHEFFIELD, 48

MANUFACTURERS of CIRCULAR and MILL SAWS, Improved CAST-STEEL FILES, for the use of Engineers and Machinists, Patent tempered MACHINE KNIVES and CUTTERS, manufactured for planing and grooving wood; for cutting paper, iron, stone, leather, &c., made to any pattern or dimensions with the utmost exactness. Warranted to work with a harder and finer edge than any other mode of temper.

Inventors of case-annealed cast-steel for taps, piston-rods, &c.

Manufacturers of railway springs, blister, shear, and cast-steel, &c. &c.

*** Samples at the Great Exhibition, Class XXII., No. 193.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.

Salvador House, London, October 6, 1851.

At the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders, held this day,

G. B. CARR, Esq., in the chair, 49

The reports and accounts having been read, it was

Resolved,—That the reports and accounts now read be received, adopted, and entered in the Company's minute-book.—Carried unanimously.

Carried unanimously,—That the thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby given, to the Chairman and Directors, for their management of this Company.

Carried unanimously,—That the cordial thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby given, to P. N. Johnson, Esq., for his able management of the Company's property.

TRELEIGH CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.—At the ANNUAL MEETING of the shareholders in this Company, held at their offices, Broad-street, on Wednesday last, the 8th inst.,

G. B. CARR, Esq., in the chair. 50

It was moved, seconded, and carried unanimously,—

That the accounts and reports be received and adopted.

Moved, seconded, and carried unanimously,—

That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Directors, for their attention to the interests of the Company.

Moved, seconded, and carried unanimously,—

That the best thanks of the meeting be given to Captain Richards, for his attention to the affairs of the mine.

WHEAL LANGFORD AND BARING MINES.—At a GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this Company, held at the office, 34, Threadneedle-street, on Thursday last, the 9th October inst.,

R. W. DARE, Esq., in the chair, 51

It was resolved,—

That the accounts now produced, showing a balance in favour of the Company of £25 1s. 6d., be passed as correct.

That the small engine purchased of Mr. R. Hallett, jun., be attached to the large one now erecting, with as little delay as possible.

That a call of 2s. 6d. per share be made to meet the liabilities incurred in purchasing the engines and erecting the necessary buildings, &c., and that the same be paid into the Union Bank, to the credit of the Company, on or before the 30th inst.

That Mr. R. Serjeant's brother be appointed to keep the books and accounts of the Company on the mine.

That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Chairman.

AGUA FRIA GOLD MINING COMPANY.

[PROVISIONALLY REGISTERED.]

For WORKING the AGUA FRIA MINE, on the AGUA FRIA RIVER, MARIPOSA DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA, U.S.

(Under lease to Messrs. Palmer, Cook, and Co., bankers, St. Francisco, from the Hon. J. C. Frémont, and assigned by them to the Trustees of the Company.)

Capital £100,000, in shares of £1 each—to be paid up in full on allotment, without further liability.

TRUSTEES.

Sir WALTER FARQUHAR, Bart. | HENRY BARNETT, Esq., M.P.

DIRECTORS. 52

Sir ROBERT PRICE, Bart., M.P., Foxley Park, Herefordshire

Lieut.-Colonel HENRY CLIFFORD, M.P. Llantillio, Crossennsy, Monmouthshire

T. E. HEADLAM, Esq., M.P., Lincoln's Inn

JAMES CLAY, Esq., M.P., 25, Montague-square

GEORGE CLIVE, Esq., 20, Eaton-square

(With power to add to their number).

BANKERS.

Messrs. Herries, Farquhar, and Co., St. James's-street

Messrs. Barnetts, Hoare, and Co., Lombard-street

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Rooper, Birch, Ingram, and Whately, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

STOCKBROKERS—Messrs. Barnett and Ellis, Birchin-lane.

CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER—Professor Ansted, F.R.S., &c. &c.

JOINT-SECRETARIES—Alex. Beattie, Esq., and Rowland Gardiner Alston, Esq.

OFFICES,—3, OLD BROAD-STREET, CITY, and 50, PALL-MALL, ST. JAMES'S.

Prospectuses of the above Company are now issued, and may be obtained on application at the Company's offices, 50, Pall-mall, and 3, Old Broad-street, City; or from the solicitors and brokers of the Company.

WHEAL TREWANE (SILVER-LEAD),—SAINT KEW, CORNWALL.

CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.

In 8448 shares, of £1 5s. per share. 53

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

PIERCE SOMERSET BUTLER, Esq., M.P.

Sir CHARLES KIRKPATRICK, Bart.

RICHARD WOODTHORPE, Esq., R.N.

WILLIAM DUNBAR, Esq.

JAMES HAYNES HAYNES, Esq.

BANKERS—Messrs. Masterman, Peters, & Co.

PURSER—Mr. A. Elborough.

OFFICES,—No. 12, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS.

This mine, the valuable nature of which has long been acknowledged by the most experienced mineralogists and mining agents, has been almost idle for some months past, but it has now passed into entirely fresh hands, who propose to work it vigorously, and bring to surface the rich ores which it is know to contain. For this purpose, the number of shares has been increased to 8448, and issued to the public at £1 5s. per share. This will clear the mine of all liabilities, and leave a surplus of 5s. per share for working capital, which it is confidently believed will render further calls unnecessary, and be amply sufficient to bring the mine into a dividend-paying state.

It may be observed, that this undertaking is divested of much of the speculative character usually attached to mining adventures, inasmuch as several thousand pounds have been expended in sinking shafts, driving levels, erecting machinery, &c., and the existence and position of the lodes ascertained.

A limited number only of the shares will be disposed of; no allotments will be made, but transfers will be executed to unexceptionable parties, and certificates given on payment for the shares, application for which may be made to Mr. A. Elborough, at the offices of the company, 12, Old Jewry Chambers, City; Messrs. Ratton and Wood, stock and sharebrokers, No. 1, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street; James Lane, Esq., mining broker, 52, Threadneedle-street; or Isaac Fletcher, Esq., stockbroker, Liverpool, where prospectuses and reports on the mine may be obtained, and specimens of the ores seen.

GREAT WESTERN AND FOREST OF DEAN COAL COMPANY.

Capital £25,000, in 25,000 shares of £1 per share—paid-up.

PROVISIONALLY REGISTERED.

TEMPORARY OFFICE,—No. 3, BRIDGE-STREET, WESTMINSTER. 54

TRUSTEES.

Colonel SALWEY, M.P., Egham Park, Surrey

JAMES HARMER, Esq., Ingress Park, Greenhithe, Kent.

Prospectuses may be obtained of, and application for the remaining shares to be addressed to, the Secretary, at the offices of the Company; or to the Solicitors to the Company, Messes. Coombe and Nicoll; Messrs. Lind and Rickard, stockbrokers, No. 3, Bank Chambers, Lothbury; and of the following agents:—Henry Darvill, Esq. solicitor, Windsor; Messrs. Lowe and Sons, stockbrokers, Liverpool: Geo. P. Wilkes, Esq., solicitor, Gloucester; Henry Dayrill, Esq., stock and sharebroker, 6, Clare-street, Bristol; J. B. Wilcocks, Esq., Barbican, Plymouth. By order of the Directors,

Sept. 25, 1851. HENRY CAPPER, Secretary.

PROSPECTUS OF THE LEE MOOR PORCELAIN CLAY COMPANY.—(Provisionally Registered).—To be carried out on the principle of LIMITED LIABILITY.

Capital £100,000, in 4000 shares, of £25 each.

Calls £2 10s. each, with an interval of two months between each call.

DIRECTORS.

The Right Hon. the EARL OF MORLEY, of Kent House, Knightsbridge, and Saltram, Devonshire, Chairman.

THOMAS HAWES, Esq., 15, Regent-street, London, Deputy-Chairman. 55

Sir WILLIAM SNOW HARRIS, Knt., Plymouth.

THOMAS BULTEEL, Esq., banker, Plymouth.

CHRISTOPHER HARRIS, Esq., banker, Plymouth.

JAMES RHODES, Esq., Lombard-street, London.

AUDITORS.

Henry Lloyd Morgan, Esq., Langbourne Chambers, Fenchurch-street, London; and John Radford, Esq., Plymouth.

SECRETARY—Mr. Sidney Smith.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Amory, Travers, and Smith, London.

CONSULTING ENGINEER—John Hawkshaw, Esq., 33, Great George-street, Westminster.

BANKERS—The London and County Bank.

OFFICES—No. 30, BUCKLERSBURY, LONDON.

Referring for detailed particulars to the prospectus, of which copies may be had at the offices, the Directors announce that one-half of the whole stock consists of preferential shares, entitled to a dividend of 6 per cent. before any profits are divisible upon the remainder of the stock.

It is estimated that the total annual consumption of porcelain clay in Great Britain is 51,000 tons. The Lee Moor Clay bears the highest scientific character, and as, from lying immediately at the surface, it dispenses with the cost of mining operations—the price which it commands in the market readily yields a profit of 15s. per ton. A sale of only 12,000 tons, therefore, would produce £9000, or a dividend of 6 per cent. on the whole stock of £100,000—leaving a surplus of £3000 to cover all expenses, or £6000 as a surplus security for a dividend on the preferential shares.

An additional profit of 3 per cent. per share is anticipated at a moderate calculation from the sale of the adjunctive materials produced without additional expense from the minerals forming the refuse of the elements of which the clay is composed.

Applications, accompanied by a reference, for the reserved preference shares, which are alone now offered to the public, may be made to the Directors, at the offices of the Company. By order of the Directors, SIDNEY SMITH, Secretary.

BRITISH MINING ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.

Just published, in 8vo., price 4s., bound in cloth,

A TREATISE ON BRITISH MINING, with a DIGEST of the COST-BOOK SYSTEM, STANNARY, and GENERAL MINING LAWS. By THOMAS BARTLETT. 56

London: Effingham Wilson, publisher, No. 11, Royal Exchange.

Dr. RAMADGE ON ASTHMA AND DISEASES OF THE HEART.

One vol., 8vo., greatly improved, Second Edition, price 10s. 6d.

ASTHMA: ITS VARIETIES AND COMPLICATIONS, with Practical Remarks on their Specific Treatment; illustrated by cases, and plates coloured from Nature. To which is annexed, a succinct TREATISE on the principal DISEASES of the HEART. By F. H. RAMADGE, M.D., Fellow of the College of Physicians, late Senior Physician to the Royal Infirmary for Asthma and Consumption. 57

London: Longman and Co., Paternoster-row.

THE PATENT WATER-BALLAST STOWAGE BAGS and PUMPS having BEEN TESTED, and met the approval of practical men, the Public is respectfully informed that all is now prepared for FITTING UP SHIPS, by application to Mr. KIRK, at the Works, GIBSON'S-BUILDINGS, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, where a pamphlet and illustrations may be obtained by, or forwarded to, parties, and where all inquiries will be fully replied to.—Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Aug. 15, 1851. 58

Contract for Coals—French Consulate-General's Office.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that TWO MILLIONS FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND KILOGRAMMES of COALS being required by the GENERAL POST OFFICE of FRANCE, at the PORT OF CALAIS, sealed TENDERS will be PUBLICLY RECEIVED and CONTRACTED upon at the General Post-office, Paris, on the 23d of October, 1851, at Two o'clock in the afternoon. 59

The schedule of particulars can be seen at the French Consul-General's Office, No. 4, King William-street, City, from Twelve to Four o'clock.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF MINES, AND OF SCIENCE APPLIED TO THE ARTS.

Museum of Practical Geology.

The COURSE of STUDY at this INSTITUTION will commence on THURSDAY, the 6th of November, 1851, and the following LECTURES and PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATIONS will be given during the session:—

1. CHEMISTRY, applied to Arts and Agriculture ..... LYON PLAYFAIR, Ph. D., F.R.S.
2. NATURAL HISTORY, applied to Geology and the Arts ..... EDWARD FORBES, F.R.S. 60
3. MECHANICAL SCIENCE, with its applications to Mining ..... ROBT. HUNT, Keeper of Mining Records.
4. METALLURGY, with its special applications ..... JOHN PERCY, M.D., F.R.S.
5. GEOLOGY, and its practical applications ..... A. C. RAMSAY, F.R.S.
6. MINING and MINERALOGY ..... WARINGTON W. SMYTH, M.A.

The fee for the course of two years is one payment of £40; or £20 for each session, from November to August inclusive.

Practical Instruction in the Field, in Geology, Mining, and Palæontology, is included in the above charges.

Occasional Students may attend separate Courses of Lectures and Field Instruction on payment of the Fees mentioned in the program.

The Laboratories for Chemistry and Metallurgy will be open for the reception of Pupils on payment of £15 for the session of five months.

Officers of the Army and Navy, either in the Queen's or the Honourable East India Company's service, are admitted to the Lectures at half the usual charges.

Students who propose to enter with the view of obtaining the Diploma of the Institution, are requested to apply to Mr. Trenham Reeks, at the Museum, from whom the necessary information may be obtained. H. T. DE LA BECHE, Director.

LIVERPOOL COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY.

Professor—Dr. SHERIDAN MUSPRATT, F.R.S.E.

STUDENTS are INSTRUCTED in EVERY BRANCH of the SCIENCE. 61

Fees for Analysis or Assays may be had on application, with full prospectuses.

STEAM TO INDIA, CHINA, &c.—Particulars of the regular MONTHLY MAIL STEAM CONVEYANCE,

AND OF THE ADDITIONAL LINES OF COMMUNICATION, NOW ESTABLISHED BY THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY 62

with the EAST, &c. &c. The Company book PASSENGERS, and receive GOODS and PARCELS, as heretofore, for CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONG KONG, by their steamers, starting from SOUTHAMPTON on the 20th of every month, and from SUEZ on or about the 10th of the month.

One of the Company's first-class steamers will also be dispatched from Southampton for Alexandria, as an extra ship, on the 3d of November next, in combination with extra steamers, to leave Calcutta on or about the 20th October. Passengers may be booked, and goods and parcels forwarded by these extra steamers to or from SOUTHAMPTON, ALEXANDRIA, ADEN, CEYLON, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY.—The Company will likewise dispatch from Bombay, about the 1st November next, and every alternate month thereafter, a first-class steam-ship for ADEN, to meet there the Company's ships between Calcutta and Suez; and at Alexandria one of the Company's steam-ships will receive the passengers, parcels, and goods, and convey them to Southampton, calling at Malta and Gibraltar.

But PASSENGERS, PARCELS, and GOODS for BOMBAY and WESTERN INDIA will be CONVEYED THROUGHOUT from SOUTHAMPTON in the Mail steamers, leaving Southampton on the 20th of October, and the corresponding vessels from Suez to Aden, at which latter port a steam-ship of the Company will be in waiting to embark and convey them to Bombay.

Passengers for Bombay can also proceed by this Company's steamers of the 29th of the month to Malta, thence to Alexandria, by Her Majesty's steamers, and from Suez by the Honourable East India Company's steamers.

MEDITERRANEAN.—MALTA: On the 20th and 29th of every month.—CONSTANTINOPLE: On the 29th of the month.—ALEXANDRIA: On the 20th of the month.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.—Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of the month.

N.B.—Steam-ships of the Company now ply direct between Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong, and between Hong Kong and Shanghae.

For further information and tariffs of the Company's recently revised and reduced rates of passage-money and freight, and for plans of the vessels, and to secure passages, &c., apply at the company's offices, No. 122, Leadenhall-street, London; and Oriental-place, Southampton.

TO MINE PROPRIETORS, WATER-WORK AND LAND-DRAINAGE COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, MANUFACTURERS, AND OTHERS. 63

GREAT BRITAIN STEAM-SHIP.—The PROPRIETORS of this SHIP desire TENDERS for the WHOLE (or for any definite section, that would not prejudice the entirety of the remainder) of her STEAM MACHINERY, as originally constructed, consisting of FOUR 88-inch CYLINDERS, of 6-feet stroke, with pistons and rods, air-pumps and condensers, connecting-rods and guides, and all the detail of nozzle and valve gearing, necessary to render each pair of cylinders complete in themselves, from the pistons to the crank-pins.

Apply to Mr. Croome, civil engineer, or Capt. Mathews, on board the vessel, Sandon Graving Dock; or Gibbs, Bright, & Co., Liverpool.

NEWCASTLE AND CARLISLE RAILWAY.—The Directors are prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS for TWO THOUSAND TONS of MALLEABLE IRON RAILS, of the weight of 76 lbs. per yard, and for SIX HUNDRED TONS of CAST-IRON CHAIRS, to be furnished according to Pattern (which may be seen at the Engineer's Office, Central Station, Newcastle), and delivered at Redheugh, Blaydon, or the Canal Basin, at Carlisle. 64

Payment by bill at six months, or cash, deducting discount, at the option of the Directors, who will not bind themselves to accept the lowest tender.—Tenders will be received up to the 18th inst. By order, JOHN ADAMSON, Secretary.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, October 7, 1851.

TO IRONFOUNDERS AND CONTRACTORS.—The continuous IRON RAIL is adjusted on the roadway, without being keyed into chairs, which are dispensed with; and the IRON BLOCK CHAIRS, where rails are used, are made to supersede the use of stone and timber, forming an entire PERMANENT IRON RAILWAY. The Chairs have been laid on the Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Carlisle Railway for four years, with perfect satisfaction. Their superiority over other chairs, used in combination with stone and timber, is evident, and have the advantage of expedition in adjustment, economy in price, and unquestionable greater durability. 65

The above improvement in railways comprise an entire iron construction, and have priority over other patents for a similar formation.

The Patentee is ready to GRANT LICENSES on payment of a moderate tonnage royalty, or will treat for the absolute SALE of the PATENT, with all claims for infringement.—Apply to Mr. S. Reed, Bank-buildings, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

TO IRONMASTERS, RAILWAY DIRECTORS, ENGINEERS, and FOUNDERS.—The SUBSCRIBER having been appointed SOLE AGENT in LONDON for the SALE of Mr. MORRIES STIRLING'S PATENT IRON, begs to intimate that he is prepared to SUPPLY Railway Companies, Engineers, and Founders, with the PATENT MALLEABLE and TOUGHENED CAST-IRON, and that all orders addressed to him for these, and also for RAILS, with Hardened Surfaces, shall have his prompt attention.

Specimens of the different Irons shown, and every information afforded, on application. Information as to the terms of License under Mr. Stirling's Patents will be given by the Subscriber, and also by Mr. JEE, C.E., 6, John-street, Adelphi. A. MACNAUGHT 66

OFFICES,—2, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street.

WAREHOUSES,—Paul's Wharf, 25, Upper Thames-street.

TO DOCK COMPANIES, WHARFINGERS, COAL, STONE, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

PATENT STEAM WHIPPING COMPANY.—Messrs. E. & A. PRIOR, the Managers of this Company, are now UNLOADING, by means of an ENGINE, their COLLIERS in the THAMES, at an average rate of 20 tons per hour, or upwards of *two hundred* tons per day, and at a considerable reduction in cost.

They have numerous highly satisfactory certificates from captains whose ships they have discharged, and to the owners of which the greatly increased dispatch is obviously a matter of the greatest importance. 67

The remarkably small dimensions and weight of the engine admits of its being placed on, and removed from, the ship's deck with the greatest facility and dispatch, by means of the barge and derick. These engines are also thoroughly adapted for unloading in the docks, or for permanent use on board all large ships, where, in addition to working out the cargo, they might be most advantageously used for doing all the other heavy work, such as pumping, lifting the anchor, warping &c.

This company are now prepared to contract for the unloading of any quantity of coals, or to grant Licenses for the use of the patent, on application to the managers,

Messrs. E. & A. PRIOR, 153, Upper Thames-street, London.

FOR THE SHOOTING SEASON, 1851.—DEANE, ADAMS, & DEANE, GUN-MAKERS to H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT, beg respectfully to call the attention of SPORTSMEN to their late IMPROVEMENTS in GUNS, PISTOLS, and RIFLES, which may be seen and tested daily, with a large assortment of their best town-made GUNS, at the MANUFACTORY, No. 30, KING WILLIAM-STREET, LONDON-BRIDGE.—August 7, 1851.

*** Sporting ammunition of the best quality on the lowest terms. 68

ED. J. DENT has REMOVED from 82 to 61, STRAND (being 21 doors nearer to Charing-cross, and directly opposite Bedford-street), and solicits an INSPECTION of his extensive STOCK of CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, as above; also at No. 33, COCKSPUR-STREET, and No. 34, ROYAL EXCHANGE (Clock Tower area). 69

SEWERAGE OF LONDON.—The ATTENTION of the COMMISSIONERS appointed to determine upon the MOST EFFICIENT MATERIAL for the CONSTRUCTION of the SEWERS OF LONDON, is particularly directed to the ASPHALTE OF SEYSSEL, which more than any other material is applicable to the CONSTRUCTING and INTERNAL COATING of BRICK CULVERTS and OTHER CHANNELS for DRAINAGE. 70

The experiments made by the Royal Artillery on the embrasures of Plymouth Citadel, constructed of Seyssel Asphalte Brickwork, under the orders of the Hon. Board of Ordnance, have fully proved the superiority, adhesiveness, and strength of Seyssel Asphalte over all other cementitious compositions. A printed account of these experiments can be had on application to I. FARRELL, Secretary,

Seyssel Asphalte Company—"Claridge's Patent"—Established 1838.

Note.—The application of the Asphalte of Seyssel is specially recommended by the Commissioners on the Fine Arts for covering the ground line of brickwork in marshy situations, and it has been suggested that it would be peculiarly applicable for covering the *areas* of closed *grave yards*, and for the construction of *catacombs*.

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Dividends per Share Declared.	Last Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price
5120	Alfred Consols (copper), Phillack	3	£ 1 19 to 1st Oct.	£0 6 0 Oct.	14¼	13¾ 14¼
1248	Allt-y-Crib (silver-lead), Talybont, Wales	6	0 2 6 to August	0 2 6 „	7	
1624	Balleswidden (tin), St. Just	11½	8 15 to Aug.	0 4 to Aug.	10	
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock Devon	2¾	2 16 to Aug.	0 4 to Aug.	7¾	7¾ 7½
64	Boscaswell Downs (tin), St. Just	—	750 0 to May, 1849	—	100	
100	Botallack (tin and copper), St. Just	182½	440 0 to 5th April	5 0 to May	200	200
1000	Bryntail, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	2½	0 5 to end June	0 5 to June	14½	15½ 16½
1000	Callington (lead and copper), Callington, Devon	29	6 0 to Sept., 1847	—	5½	6 6½
1000	Carn Brea (copper and tin), Illogan	15	206 0 to Sept. 1851	2 0 to Sept.	100	95
128	Comford (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	70	—	—	20½	
256	Condurrow (copper and tin), Camborne, Cornwall	20	11 0 —	—	110	112½ 105
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire	60	—	—	110	
1024	Devon Great Consols (copper), Tavistock	1	244 10 to Sept.	5 0 to Sept.	280	
180	Dolcoath (copper and tin), Camborne	252	855 14 to 1847	—	28	
128	East Pool (tin and copper), Pool, Illogan, Cornwall	24½	233 0 to 1843	—	140	135
94	East Wheal Crofty (copper), Illogan, Cornwall	125	242 10 —	—	150	
128	East Wheal Rose (silver-lead), Newlyn	50	2227 10 to 5th Sept.	12 10 to Sept.	450	
494	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	40	—	—	30	
3750	General Mining Company for Ireland (copper)	1¼	35 per cent. to June	10 per ct. ½ year	5¾	
100	Goginan (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	5	440 0 „	—	200	
96	Great Consols (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	1000	353 6 8 to January		200	
10000	Great Polgooth (tin), St. Austell	3	0 2 to Sept.	0 2 to Sept.	3	
119	Great Work (tin), Germoe	100	115 0 to Aug.	5 0 to Aug.	200	
1024	Herodsfoot (lead), near Liskeard, Cornwall	8	0 7 6 to Aug.	0 2 6 to Aug.	4½	
1000	Holmbush (lead and copper), Callington	24	25 0 to Feb., 1844	Feb., 1844	11	10½ 11
786	Kirkcudbrightshire (lead), Kirkcudbright	9¾	0 5 to Sept.	0 5 in Sept,	5	4½
1000	Lewis (tin and copper), St. Erth	17	2 0 to 1st Aug.	0 10 to Aug.	17½	
160	Levant (copper and tin), St. Just	2½	1032 0 to 5th Sept.	2 0 to Sept.	150	
100	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	75	640 0 to 1st Aug.	20 0 to Aug. 1	700	
5000	Low's Patent Copper Smelting Company	9	1 0 6 to July	0 4 6 to July, 1	10	
20000	Mining Company of Ireland (copper, lead, and coal)	7	7 10 6 to Feb., 1847	7 p. ct. p. annum	5¾	4¾ 4¾
200	North Pool (copper and tin), Pool	22½	217 10 to 1st Sept.	7 10 to Sept.	213	202 210
140	North Roskear (copper), Camborne	10	226 0 to ditto	6 0 to Sept.	180	
6000	North Wheal Basset (copper and tin)	—	1 1 to 5th April	—	12½	
128	Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	55¾	374 0 —	—	650	
1160	Perran St. George (copper and tin)	21½	1 15 to June	0 10 to 4th June	40	
200	Phœnix (copper and tin), Linkinghorne	30	10 0 0 to March 5	5 0 to March	240	
560	Providence Mines (tin) Uny Lelant	20½	18 4 6 to Aug.	0 15 to Aug.	25	
256	South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer	2½	255 0 to July	2 10 to July	125	120 125
256	South Tolgus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	16	27 0 to 5th Aug.	3 0 to Aug.	150	
248	South Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	80	101 15 to Sept.	6 0 0 to Sept.	200	
1024	Spearne Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	1½	3 10 0 to Sept.	0 2 6 to Sept.	10	10 10½
94	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ive's	80	859 0 to Aug.	4 0 to Aug.	100	
1000	Stray Park and Camborne Vean (copper), Cornwall	15	11 10 —	—	12	11
9600	Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beeralston	4	2 11 to July, 1849	—	3½	
6000	Tincroft (copper and tin), near Pool	7	5 17 6 to Sept.	—	7	
256	Trehane (silver-lead), Menheniot	1½	27 15 to Sept.	1 0 to Sept.	15½	15 15½
5000	Treleigh Consols (copper), Redruth	6	1 3 to Oct., 1847	0 5 Oct. 1847	3½	3
96	Tresavean (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	20	1680 15 to 1848	—	200	
120	Trethellan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	5	402 10 to 5th April	—	15	
120	Treviskey and Barrier (copper)	130	246 5 to Oct.	6 10 to Oct.	220	
200	United Mines (copper), Gwennap	80	2 10 to Sept.	2 10 to Sept.	85	
1024	Wellington (copper & tin), Perranuthnoe	6¾	2 2 6 „	0 5 to March	3	3½
256	West Caradon (copper), Liskeard, Cornwall	20	162 15 to Sept.	2 10 to Sept.	97½	100
512	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	10	—	—	97½	
256	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan	10½	245 0 to 3d Aug.	10 0 to 3d Aug.	385	
256	Wheal Brewer (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	2	5 0 —	—	6½	
256	Wheal Buller (copper), Redruth	5	109 0 to 1st Oct,	12 10 to Oct.	550	
124	Wh. Castle and Boswedden (tin & copper)	5	—	—	20	
126	Wheal Friendship (copper) Devon	120	2331 10 to Aug.	6 0 to Aug.	130	
5000	Wheal Golden Consols (silver-lead), Perranzabuloe	3	1 0 to July	0 5 to July	10	10
430	Wheal Lovel (tin), Helston	—	8 0 to 8th Sept.	2 0 to Sept.	30	
112	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	79	187 0 to Aug.	5 0 to Aug.	150	
512	Wheal Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot	5½	21 5 to 21st Aug.	3 0 to Aug.	57½	57
40	Wheal Owles, St. Just, Cornwall	200	—	—	280	
240	Wheal Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	20½	27 10 to August	2 10 to Aug.	80	80 78
198	Wheal Seton (tin and copper), Camborne, Cornwall	107	194 10 to 5th Aug.	4 0 to Aug.	200	
520	Wheal Trelawny (silver-lead), Liskeard, Cornwall	3¼	26 10 „	2 0 to May	45	41 42 43
1024	Wheal Tremayne (tin and cop.), Gwinear, Cornwall	9¾	6 0 to Aug.	0 10 to Aug.	26½	26½
5000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5	313 per cent. „	18 p. ct. end Aug.	27½	28½

FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Dividends per Share Declared.	Last Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price
5000	Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway	14½	3 0 0 to Mar., 1848	—	2	
10000	Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil	24½	3 17 6 to Dec., 1844	—	2¾	
12000	Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba	40	45 12 0 to June 1851	3l. to June	35½	34¾
10000	Copiapo Mining Company (copper), Chili	14	3 13 0 to Oct., 1850	8s. to Oct., 1850	6½	5½ 6
20000	General Mining Association (iron & coal), Nova Scotia	20	6 10 0 to June, 1851	10s. June, 1851	12	
2700	Marmato (gold), Columbia	2½	2 0 0 to June, 1851	1l. to June, 1851	7	
5051	Mexican Company (silver), Mexico	59½	0 8 6 end of 1846	4s. in 1846	—	
7000	Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba	10	33 4 0 to July, 1846	—	2½	2½ 2¾ 3
11000	St. John del Rey (gold), Brazil	15	12 17 6 to Dec., 1850	1l. 10s. to June 7	19	19¾ 20
43174	United Mexican (silver), Mexico Av.	28½	1 12 6 to Feb. 1850	7s. 6d. to Feb., 1850	2¾	2½ 2¼ ½

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price
1024	Appledore (silver-lead and cop.) St. Ives	3	1½	2
940	Bainoon Consols (tin), Uny Lelant	—	3	
508	Bell and Lanarth (copper), Gwennap	6	2	2
256	Berriow (copper), Liskeard	2	1	
6000	Bicton Consols, Linkinghorne	1	1	1
1500	Bishopstone (silver-lead), Glamorganshire	2½	10	
32	Black Burn, Alston, Cumberland	20	100	
5000	Black Craig (lead), Kirkcudbrightshire	5	4	4
8000	Blaenavon (iron), South Wales	50	12	
1024	Bodmin Consols (lead), Wadebridge	6	4	4
5000	Bodmin Moor Consols (tin and copper)	1	3½	
1024	Bodmin Wheal Mary (copper), Bodmin	8	6	6
6000	Bolenowe	2½	4	
120	Bolowall and Nanpean (tin), St. Just	20	18	
1024	Boringdon Park (silver-lead), Plympton	1½	3	
240	Boscean (tin), St. Just	15	9	
2400	Bosorn (tin), St. Just	1	2	
5250	Bottle Hill (copper) Plympton	1	2	2¾
10000	British Iron, New, regis. (iron)	12	8	
—	Ditto ditto, scrip	10	10	
2000	Bronfloyd (lead)	1½	1¾	
2400	Bryn-Arian (lead), Cardiganshire	2½	1	
812	Butterdon (lead), Menheniott	3½	8	7¾ 8 8½
2000	Bwlch Consols (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	4	1½	2
1000	Cae-Gynon (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	1	4½	
4096	Calstock United (copper)	5	3½	4½
3000	Cally (copper and lead), Kirkcudbrightsh.	1	1½	
1000	Camborne Consols (copper), Camborne	7	4	
20000	Cameron's Steam Coal (coal), Swansea	10	2	
1168	Caradon Great Cons. (cop.), Linkinhorne	7	2	
1536	Caradon Vale (copper and lead), St. Ive	3½	2½	2
6000	Caradon Wood (lead), Linkinghorne	—	3	
2000	Carbona (tin and copper), Crowan	5	4	
510	Carn Galver (tin), Morvah and Zennor	2½	3½	
5120	Carn Valley, St. Dennis	1	2	
3000	Carthew Consols (cop. & lead), Wadebridge	4½	4	
1056	Carvannall (copper), Gwennap	3¾	6½	
2000	Cassandra Anne (lead & cop.), Stoke Clim.	5	5½	
2048	Castle Dinas (tin), St. Columb	½	1½	
200	Cefn Bruno (lead), Cardiganshire	13	8¼	
5000	Cefn Gwyn (silver-lead), Cardigan	1	1	
1024	Chyprase (tin and copper), St. Enoder	3½	5½	
1024	Clijah and Wentworth (tin & co.), Redruth	2½	4	
1000	Cockley Beck (copper)	½	2	
2000	Coed Mawr Pool (lead), Llawrnst	10	10	
2510	Cook's Kitchen (copper and tin), Illogan	15½	4½	
1000	Copper Bottom (copper), Crowan	7	3½	
900	Court Grange (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	10	12	
211	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer	30	8	
1600	Craig-y-Mwyn (lead), Llanrhiadr, Mont.	8½	10½	
256	Crane and Bejawsa (copper), Camborne	20	32	27½
1000	Cwm Daren	2	3½	
1000	Cwm Erfin (lead), Cardiganshire	6	4	
2000	Cwm Sebon	—	4	
2000	Cyfannedd Fawr (lead), Lanegryn	½	1	
3000	Dairhiew (copper and lead), Brecon	1½	10	
1000	Daren (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	2	4½	
7100	Derwent (silver-lead), Durham	10	2	
5000	Devon Consols North (cop.), Lamerton	2½	1½	
1024	Devon and Cornwall United (coper), Tav.	10	7	8 10
4023	Devon and Courtenay Consols (copper)	2¾	1	
768	Devon Great Tincroft, North Bovey		4	
5120	Dhurode (copper) Ireland	2	5	
672	Ding-Dong (tin), Gulval	5	7	
4000	Dolfrwynog (copper), Merioneth		1	
2560	Drake Walls (tin and copper), Calstock	6½	5½	
128	Drift Moor (tin), Sancreed	2	2	
1536	Duke of Cornwall (copper), St. Winnon	1	2	
3000	Dyfngwm (lead)	10½	5	
1024	East Balleswidden (tin), Sancreed	2½	2	1 1½
256	East Basset (copper) Redruth	15	19	15
2500	East Birch Tor, (tin), near Ashburton	3	3	
2048	East Boringdon Park, Plympton	½	1½	
1024	East Buller (copper), near Redruth	3½	3	1
128	East Carn Brea (copper), Redruth	4	2½	
1948	East Crowndale (copper), Tavistock	7½	2½	
300	East Daren (lead), Cardiganshire	13	30	
256	East Godolphin (copper), Crowan	22½	19	
4000	East Gunnis Lake Junction (copper)		1½	
512	East Seton and Wheal Maude, Redruth	5½	3	
9000	East Tamar Consols (sil.-lead), Beerferris	1½	½	¾
256	East Tolgus (copper), Redruth	8	8	
1000	East Trescoll	1	3	
256	East Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	8	3	
2048	East Wheal George (cop.), Walkhampton	1	3½	
2048	East Wheal Josiah (copper), Tavistock	1½	1½	
512	East Wheal Leisure (copper)	12	15	
1024	East Wheal Margaret (tin and copper)	1½	4½	
3000	East Wheal Rashleigh, Lanreath	3s	1	
1000	East Wheal Reeth	1½	1	
4000	East Wheal Russell (copper), Tavistock	½	3½	
1280	Esgair Llee Llanfihangel-y-Croythin	4½	6	
1024	Exmoor Eliza (copper), South Molton	4½	3	
6000	Forest (copper and silver-lead), Devon	1½	1	
1024	Freidd Llwydd Mines (lead)	1½	3½	
2000	Gallt y-Maen (silver-lead), Merioneth	2	2½	
2560	Garras (silver-lead), near Truro	5½	2¾	
5000	Garreg (lead), Flint	—	1	1½
1000	Gelli-rel-vin (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	1	5	
2500	Georgia Consols (tin), St. Ive's	2½	5	
256	Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer	47	12	
243	Grambler and St. Aubyn (copper)	8¼	34	
6500	Great Bryn Consols (copper and tin)	1	2	
2000	Great Cowarch (silver-lead), Merioneth	2	2	
1024	Great Sheba Consols (tin and copper)	8½	3	5½
1024	Great Wheal Alfred (copper), Phillack	7½	7	
5120	Great Wheal Baddern (tin and silver-lead)	2	4	
5000	Great Wheal Martha (cop.), Stoke Clims.	—	1	
512	Great Wheal Rough Tor Consols (copper)	29	15	
1026	Gustavus Mines (copper), Camborne	6½	5	5½
512	Hawke's Point (copper), Uny Lelant	8½	3½	
6000	Hignston Down Con. (copper), Calstock	2½	3½	
32	Helvellin Mining Company, Westmoreland	25	35	
1500	Hennock (silver-lead), Hennock	3	1½	
10000	Hibernian (copper) Ireland	12½	¾	
20000	Kenmare and West of Ireland (copper)	1	1½	
1900	Keswick (lead), Portinscale, near Keswick	11	2	
3300	Kilbricken (silver-lead), Clare, Ireland	3	4	4 4½
1024	Kingsett and Bedford (lead and copper)	4¾	1½	
1024	La Min (Gwinear), tin and copper	3½	4	
1742	Lamherooe Wheal Maria (copper & tin)	13	6	
5000	Lampen Consols (copper), St. Neot	1	1	
252	Lanarth Consols (copper), Gwennap	4	4½	
256	Lelant Consols (tin), Uny Lelant	62	17	
13000	Llwynmalees (lead), Cardiganshire	1	½	
5056	Lydford Consols (lead)	—	1½	
6000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	10	2	
512	Melin Llyn (silver-lead), Merionethshire	1	1	
5000	Mendip Hills (lead), near Bristol	3¾	2½	
5000	Merllyn (lead), Flint	2¾	3¾	3¾ 3½
1024	Mill Pool (tin and copper), St. Hilary	2	2½	
256	Mineral Court (tin), near St. Austell	25½	13	
1024	Moditonham & Marrabro' (copper & lead)	3	2½	
2000	Molland	1	1½	1½
160	Morvah Consols (tin and copper)	2	3	
320	Nansegollan (tin and copper), Camborne	7	7	
200	Nanteos (lead), Cardiganshire	34	20	
3000	Nant-y-Car (copper), near Rhayader	2	7½	9 10
5000	New Copper Bottom (copper) Bridestowe	1½	1½	
2048	New East Crowndale (copper and tin)	1½	¾ ⅞	
1024	North Buller (copper), Redruth	5	18	18
2000	North Downs (copper), Redruth	½	1½	1¾
256	North Fowey Consols	3½	8	7½
2000	North Levant (tin and copper), St. Just	1½	2½	
2000	North Tamar (silver-lead & copper) Devon	2	2	
256	North Tolgus (copper), Redruth	11½	5½	2¾
256	North Trefusis (tin and copper), Redruth	1	½	
1200	North Wh. Buller, or Gt. South Tolgus	6	8½	
262	North Wheal Leisure, Perranzabuloe	1½	1½	
1024	North Wh. Robert (copper), Walkhampton	3	1½	
1060	North Wheal Trelawny (lead), Quethiock	½	¾	¾
2048	Okel Tor (lead)		¾	
512	Old Brimpts (tin), Lydford, Ashburton	1½	2½	5
256	Old Wheal Basset (copper), Redruth	2	2	
1026	Pendarves Consols (copper), Camborne	3½	4	
1000	Pendarves and St. Aubyn (tin and copper)	5	5	
406	Penhauger	1	2	
4934	Pennant and Craigwen (lead)	3½	¾	2
1000	Penralt	1	3	
2048	Pentire Glaze (silver-lead), St. Minver	5¼	5	
700	Pen-y-bank and Erglodd (lead)	4½	4	
1024	Penzance Consols (tin), Sancreed	2½	1½	
1000	Peter Tavy and Mary Tavy (copper)	4½	9	9 10
2048	Plymouth Wh Yeoland Con. (tin), Plym.	1½	1½	
1000	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes	15	13½	
2000	Polgear (copper and tin)	1	3	
1024	Praed Consols (tin), Towednack	1½	1l 1s	
1024	Prince Albert (tin), Perranzabuloe	1½	1	
2500	Rhoswydol and Bacheiddon (lead)	10½	6	
10000	Rhymney Iron (iron), Rhymney	50	12	
10000	Ditto New	7	3	
1948	Rix Hill (tin), Tavistock	1	1	
5000	Rocks and Treverbyn (tin), St. Austell	4½	4	
2048	Runnaford Coombe (tin)	3	2½	
1024	Sidney Godolphin (copper), Breage	4½	2	
10000	Silver Valley & Wh. Brothers (silv.-lead)	1	1½	¾
2048	Snowdon (copper), Carnarvonshire	3	3	
1024	Sourton Consols	2½	3¾	
2000	South of Scotland	1½	1	
2000	South Carn Brea (copper), Illogan	10	4	
256	South Friendship Wh. Ann (copper & tin)	30	28	
1024	South Plain Wood (copper), Ashburton	5	6	
300	South Speed (copper and tin), Uny Lelant	15	30	
9000	South Tamar (silver-lead), Beer Ferris	1½	2	1½ 2
198	South Trelawny (lead), near Liskeard	35½	4	
2000	South Wales Mining Company (lead)	1½	2	
256	South Wheal Josiah (copper), Calstock	2	1½	
1024	St. Aubyn and Grylls (copper and tin)	3	4	3½ 4½
12000	St. Enoder (copper and lead) St. Enoder	1	1½	
999	St. Minver Consols silver-lead)	1	3	
687	Tavy Consols (copper), near Tavistock	8½	1	
5000	Temple Consols (tin & copper) Cornwall	2	5	
128	Tokenbury (copper), St. Ive, Liskeard	10½	10	
1200	Tolcarne (tin and copper), Camborne	2½	½	½ ¾
1024	Trannack and Bosence, St. Erth	1½	3½	3¼ 3½
1024	Trannack United Mines (tin and copper)	1½	3½	
1024	Trebarvah, Perranuthnoe	1	3½	
2048	Trebell Consols (tin and copper), Lanivet	1½	2	
600	Tregardock (lead), St. Teath	1½	5	
224	Tregorden (silver-lead) Wadebridge	15½	10	
1000	Treloweth (capper), St. Erth	5	5	
600	Trelyon Consols (tin), St. Ive's	4½	5	
1024	Tremar (copper), Liskeard	2½	1	
2000	Trenance (copper), Helston	6	5	
6000	Treoault (lime quarries)	21s	21s	1½
512	Trethevy (copper), St. Cleer	11½	3	4
512	Treville (lead), Lewanick	4½	5	
604	Trowan Consols (tin), Towedneck	7	9	
100	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston,	95	100	
4000	Tyn-y-Worglod (slate), near Carnarvon	4	4	
500	Tywarnhayle (cop.), Illogan & St. Agnes.	60	22	
512	Tywardreath (copper), St. Blazey	4	12½	
1024	United Mines (copper and tin), Tavistock	12	10	
5000	Warleggan Consols (copper)	¾	¼	
1024	West Alfred Consols	9½	10½	10½ 10½
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan	½	8	
1024	West Beam (tin), St. Austell	24s 6d.	2½	
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	5½	50	
1024	West Ding-Dong (tin)	1	2½	1½ 2
512	West Fowey Con, (tin & cop.), St. Blazey	40	60	
2048	West Goginan (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	1½	3	
1024	West Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	10	10	
1024	West Phœnix, Linkinghorne	5	6	
6500	West Polgooth (tin), St. Ewe & St. Mewan	1	¾	
200	West Seton (copper), Camborne	71	115	
256	West Sharp Tor (copper) Linkinghorne	22	49	
940	West Tolgus (copper), Illogan	14½	4½	
120	West Trethellan (copper), Gwennap	15	10	
5000	West Wheal Alfred (copper) Hayle	1	1½	
512	West Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	9	12	
4000	West Wheal Friendship (copper)	1½	¾	
3715	West Wheal Jewel (tin and copper)	12	1½	
3715	Ditto preference	½	½	
2048	West Wheal Rose	2	2½	
4000	West Wheal Russell, Tavistock		½	
1024	West Wheal Sheba	10s	1	
500	West Wheal Towan (copper), Illogan	21	11½	
1024	West Wheal Treasury (copper), Gwinear	8	3 4	
1024	West Wheal Virgin (tin), Sancreed	2	1½	
1024	Weston (lead), Cherbury, Shropshire	1½	¾	
1070	Wheal Adams (lead), Christow, Exeter	13½	16	
1000	Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan	6	5	
300	Wheal Arthur (lead), near East Wh. Rose	17	49	
1228	Wheal Arthur (silver-lead&cop.), Calstock	1½	3½	3½
3072	Wheal Augusta (tin), St. Just	1	2	
240	Wheal Bal (tin), St. Just	5½	10	
2500	Wheal Caradon (copper), St. Cleer	2	2	
256	Wheal Carpenter (tin), Gwinear	1½	2½	
1024	Wh. Carpenter (lead & cop.) S. Sydenham	3	3	
1024	Wheal Catherine (silver-lead), Liskeard	2½	3½	
1024	Wheal Chiverton (lead)	2½	2½	
1024	Wheal Crebor (copper), Tavistock	3½	3½	
1024	Wheal Cupid (copper), Gwennap	1	1½	1½
3000	Wheal Dora (tin and copper), St. Cleer	3¾	5½	
4096	Wheal Edward (copper), Calstock	½	½ 1	
182	Wheal Elizabeth (copper), Redruth	23	1½	
1024	Wheal Emma	½	5	
182	Wheal Ennis (lead), St. Erme	17	15	
1070	Wheal Enys (tin), Wendron	1½	1½	
5000	Wheal Fanny (lead)	—	3	
916	Wheal Fortescue (copper), Tavistock	5½	1	
2048	Wheal Fortune (lead), Landulph	2s	1	
764	Wheal Franco (copper), near Tavistock	14½	8	8 9
100	Wheal Friendly (tin), St. Agnes	70	31	
256	Wheal Gennys (lead), St. Buderoe	13	25	
1536	Wheal Gill (cop. and lead), Liskeard	3	1½	2
2048	Wheal Hamlyn, near Oakhampton	1½	½	
2560	Wheal Harriet (copper), Camborne	1	½	
2048	Wheal Harris (lead), near Tavistock	½	1	
216	Wheal Henry (copper), Kea, near Truro	25	5½	
6000	Wheal Langford (copper and silver-lead)	½		
1000	Wheal Lemon, Germoe	1½	1	
942	Wheal May (silver-lead and copper	3	2½	
1024	Wheal Mary Ann (copper), Bridestow	—	1½	
1024	Wheal Mary Emma, Tavistock	1½	2	2 2½ 3
1024	Wheal Maudlin, Llanlivery	1	4½	
1024	Wheal Neptune (copper), Perranuthnoe	2	1	
1080	Wheal Oak, near Helston	1½	1½	
3000	Wheal Penhale (lead and copper)	2½	3½	
128	Wheal Plenty (copper), Redruth	29	38	
128	Wheal Pollard (copper), St. Cleer	15½	10	
5000	Wheal Providence, South Sydenham	½	3	¾
256	Wheal Prudence (copper), St. Agnes	3½	4	
2048	Wheal Robins	½	1	1½
4000	Wheal Russell (copper), Tavistock	2	1½ 1½	
5000	Wheal Ruth (tin), Shepstor	2	2	
10000	Wheal Samson (copper), St. Teath	1	2	1 2 2½
512	Wheal Sophia (silver-lead), Lezant	7	6½	
1024	Wheal Speedwell (copper and tin)	3	3	3 3½
1024	Wheal Squire (copper), St. Erth	3	1½	4 3½
256	Wheal St. Agnes (tin), St. Agues	1½	5	
1024	Wheal Stanagwyn (copper), St. Stephen's	1	½	
1000	Wheal Susan, Breage and Crowan	2½	1½	
1024	Wheal Sydney, Plympton	1½	4	
2000	Wheal Tom (tin & copper), Stoke Clims.	5	8	
1000	Wheal Treasury	1	1	
512	Wheal Trefusis (copper), Gwennap	9½	14	
1024	Wheal Trelusback (copper), Stythians	5½	5½	
256	Wheal Tremaine (copper), St. Ervan	11	1	
3300	Wheal Trescoll		—	
8448	Wheal Trewane (silver-lead), St. Kew	1½	1½	1½
267	Wheal Tryphena (tin and cop.), Redruth	40	18½	
126	Wheal Union (copper), Redruth	40	10	
6000	Wh. Unity Consols (cop. & tin), Gwinear	2	3½	
1024	Wheal Uny (tin and copper)	3	5½	
1024	Wheal Venton (silver-lead), Liskeard	4¾	7	6½ 7
4000	Wheal Victoria (copper)	—	2½	
1000	Wheal Vincent (tin), Alternum	7½	5	
512	Wheal Violet (tin and cop.), St. Stephens	1½	3½	
256	Wheal Vlow	2	4	
4000	Wheal Williams (copper)	—	1½	1½
1024	Wheal Wrey (lead), St. Ive, Liskeard	2s 6d	2	
4096	Wheal Zion (copper and lead), Tavistock	1½	6	6½ 7

FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.		Paid.	Present Price
12000	Annotto Bay Mining Association (copper), Jamaica	1	5
19000	Australian (copper), South Australia	5	½
3250	Kinzigthal Mining Association (silver), Germany	2½	2
12000	Liguanea and General Mining Company of Jamaica	1	2½
5000	Linares (lead), Spain	3	1
500	Ditto Preference	3	3
4500	Ditto Additional	1½	1½
20000	Mexican and South American (copper), Mexico	4½	4½ 4½
5000	National Brazilian (gold), Brazil	30	2½
104000	North British Australasian (copper), S. A. & New Zea.	1	¾
10000	Worthing (copper), Adelaide, South Australia	4	2½ 3 5

COAL MARKET, LONDON.

MONDAY.—Ships at market, 5 ; sold, 4.

WEDNESDAY.—Ships at market, 21 ; sold, 21.

FRIDAY.—Ships at market, 231 ; sold, 197.

Delivery of coals, &c., in the port of London during the month of September :—

	Ships	Tons
Newcastle	253	75,673
Sunderland	135	39,360
Seaham	112	27,486
Stockton, Middlesbro', &c.	218	55,534
Blyth	30	6,565
Scotch	6	1,153
Welsh	47	13,452
Yorkshire, &c.	15	915
Small coal	3	1,458
Culm	2	235
Cinders	13	695
Total imported in Sept., 1851	834	222,527
Imported in Sept, 1850		213,803

Inland coals brought by canal, in the month of Aug., 1851, upon which the City's and other dues were received .... Tons 1443

Ditto in the month of September, 1851, ditto 1759

Inland coals brought by railway, the City's and other dues upon which were paid into the Chamber in the month of Sept., 1851 .... 46069½

Comparative Statement of 1850 and 1851.

	Ships	Tons
Imported from January 1 to Sept. 30, 1850	8840	2,464,163
Imported from January 1 to Sept. 30, 1851	8290	2,254,828
Decrease in the present year	550	209,335

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